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BY W. N. HALDEMAN.
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LOUISVILLE DAILY COURIER.

VOLUME 38. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1868. NEW SERIES, NUMBER 25.

THE WEEKLY COURIER
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DAILY COURIER.

SATURDAY MORNING, - - AUGUST 1, 1868.

Public Speaking.

Dr. Norvin Green, candidate for Congress, will address the citizens of Henry county at New Castle, on Saturday, August 1st.

Pole and Flag Raising in the Third Ward To-night.

There will be a grand pole and flag raising on the corner of Green and Clay streets this evening at 5 o'clock. Col. Phil. Lee, Gen. W. C. Whittaker, and other distinguished speakers will be on hand. A large attendance is solicited.

Tenth Ward Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the Tenth Ward Democratic Club at their hall, on Market street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, on Saturday night, August 1st. By order

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

NEWS AND PERSONAL.

THE QUINCY Sorosis is called the "Brumstix Club."

J. M. ROBINSON was shot and instantly killed by some unknown person near Cape Girardeau, last Sunday morning.

THAT PORTION of Oil City, Pennsylvania, west of Oil Creek, was all on fire yesterday morning.

A COMPANY of colored firemen sacked a grocery and created quite a melee, in which a policeman was shot, in Savannah, Ga., Monday.

JOHN BROWSON, a brakeman on the Rock Island Railroad, accidentally fell under the cars at Des Moines, Iowa, a few days ago, and was killed.

GEO. MORTIMER, a clerk in the Register's office of New York City, is dead. He had held the position of chattel mortgage clerk in the same office uninterruptedly for fifty years.

A MAN named Rountree was found lying in his store, in Hernando county, Florida, the other day, with his head split open with an ax. Two negroes are charged with the murder.

NELL AND Richard Northcross, twin brothers, were both killed in an affray near Bastrop, Texas, last week.

JUDGE SAM'L D. BELL, ex-Chief Justice of the Judicial Court of Massachusetts, died at his residence at Boston yesterday, aged 71.

A LADY and her child were burned to death by the exploding of a can of coal oil, near Gallatin, Tenn., the other day.

DURING a storm at Chicago, last evening, three persons, in different parts of the city, were killed by lightning. Several buildings were struck, but no serious damage is done.

TWO SPORTING men at Indianapolis, the other day, made a bet on the election. The loser is to eat a full grown rat, fried in batter.

A FELLOW named Joseph Ramsey, who had been in the habit of most cruelly beating his wife, was shot and killed by her brother in Washington county, Tenn., the other day.

JOSHUA RUCKER was shot and mortally wounded at the Academy of Music, Nashville, on Thursday night, by a young man named Phillips. No reason or supposed insult on the part of Rucker is said to have been the cause of the difficulty.

THE INSPECTOR of milk in Cincinnati publishes a report of his examination of the contents of the cans of the milkmen who supply that city with the lacteal fluid. Fifty-two milkmen had pure milk, ninety-eight had milk and water, nine had skimmed milk, and four watered skimmed and pure milk.

IN AN explosion of an oil refinery at Cleveland, last Tuesday, the body of Mr. Samuel Smith, foreman, was thrown high into the air, and falling back in the building was burned up so completely that only the shield and one of the bones of the unfortunate were found afterwards. Several others were severely injured.

A LARGE company of gypsies are encamped near Patterson. On Wednesday a number of them were in that city making purchases, and greatly astonished the storekeepers by paying their quarters and half-dollars in payment. They were sufficiently up to the times, however, to demand the premium on specie.

CHAS. E. BRECKER, keeper of a lager beer saloon in Philadelphia, who has a small managerie as an attraction to his place, bought a rattlesnake on Sunday last, and on Thursday, while exhibiting it some friends, it would not rattle, and Brecker put his hand in the cage to see if the fangs had been struck in the finger and died from the wound.

THE RADICALS held a grand barbecue at Little Rock, Arkansas, last Thursday and Friday. There were three thousand negroes present, and about one hundred white men. It was characterized by the usual mob spirit of their gatherings, and wound up on Friday night with a riot. A soldier was killed by a negro, in cold blood, and the affair will doubtless lead to something serious.

THE FISH are dying in great numbers in Rock river, Wisconsin. The Watertown Republican says that at one time the dead carcasses became so numerous on the banks of the river that it was necessary for parties to turn out and bury them, fearing that the stench might create sickness. This devastation among the finny tribes is attributed to the extreme heat of the past few weeks. The redhorse and sucker species seem to be the principal sufferers.

ON SUNDAY, the 19th inst., as Mr. W. H. Wilson, Quartermaster's clerk at Brazos de Santiago, was taking a stroll on Padre Island, searching for "the land of old cocoanuts," he unexpectedly came on to an old iron box, about four inches square, which presented the appearance of having long been imbedded in the sand. Upon breaking it open and an examination of its contents, he found to contain diamonds, emeralds, and rubies, supposed by the best of judges to be worth at least $100,000.

ESCAPE OF A PRISONER.

A Joke on a Policeman.

About two weeks ago, a man named Phillip Britton purchased from Mr. Wm. Crosby, keeper of the lower part of the city, and managed to steal two others from him shortly after, which he sold and pocketed the money. The thief went to Cincinnati, and was followed by officers J. S. Cave and Ed. Davis, who arrested him at that place. He was committed to jail to answer a requisition from the Governor of Kentucky, and the officers returned for the document. In the meantime, the prisoner was taken out on a writ of habeas corpus and there being no witnesses and no one to prosecute, he was released. Shortly afterwards, Capt. Ruffin, the Chief of Police at Cincinnati, arrested Britton on a Portsmouth warrant, a telegram from this city stating that the requisition had been obtained. Officer Davis started for Cincinnati, and the prisoner was delivered to him, and a guard sent along to insure his safe delivery in Louisville. They came down on the train with him, and the prisoner in a state room, supposing, of course, that he would be safe. On the arrival of the boat at Madison the cow-chief quietly took the lock off the door leading out on the guards, and parted company with his keepers. The officers were "slightly" surprised when they made the discovery that their prisoner was *non est inventus*, and arrived here quite early Thursday morning with their ill luck. The thief is, no doubt, well on his way to Texas by this time, to look up a few more head of cattle.

Louisville Manufactories.

We have frequently alluded to the extensive furniture manufacturing establishments in this city, setting forth the facts that a large amount of capital is invested, perhaps larger than in any other branch of manufacture in the city—that the annual sales of furniture amounted in the aggregate to more than in other branches with one or two exception only—that they gave employment to hundreds of citizens who would otherwise have to seek employment elsewhere, and pointing to the advantage that these establishments afforded us as a city. Recent visits to a number of the largest of these establishments have convinced us that our predictions in regard to their prosperity and success were true, and that there is still an open field for enterprise in that line.

The Louisville Furniture Manufacturing Company, the largest and most complete establishment of the kind in the West or South, employing a capital of over $250,000, and employing from 100 to 125 men, we are sorry to see has temporarily suspended operations, on account of the derangement in its business caused by the protracted illness resulting in the death of the President of the company. We learn that the factory, in complete running order, including an extensive stock of the very best quality of seasoned lumber, is offered for sale at less than one-half the original cost. This we regard as one of the best opportunities for safe and profitable investment ever offered to our capitalists.

The furniture trade will be increased in our city in proportion to the growth of the population and to the increase of our shipping facilities. The opening is one that should not be overlooked by capitalists, and we trust that a company will be formed at once and the establishment bought and put in successful operation, and the citizens look sharp or they will miss this rare opportunity. Such an offer will not fail to attract the attention of some enterprising man from the North.

Bakery and Confectionery.

We are gratified to announce that Messrs. Joe. Wolf & Co. will open their new bakery and confectionery, No. 20 Jefferson street, between First and Second, to-day. It has been completed in the most modern style, and they will stand foremost in getting up confectionaries, wedding cakes and banquet trimmings for the entertainment of the elegant notice. This firm is well known in our city, and they eminently merit the wide popularity they have acquired by the excellent quality of all articles furnished by them. The new establishment will not fail to take rank among first-class institutions and become widely known. Everything in the line of confectionery will be kept constantly on hand.

The popular old stand, on Market, between Preston and Floyd, will still be kept up, and the very best of everything in their line furnished to all who favor them with their patronage.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—At about ⅞ o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in the saloon of Dan Mendel, on Market street, between First and Second. The fire caught on the first floor, and had reached the second story as the engines arrived. The water was promptly thrown, and the fire soon extinguished. The liquors and fixtures of the saloon were destroyed, and the furniture in the second story considerably damaged by water. The whole loss, however, will not be likely to exceed $600. We were unable to learn any particulars.

Ratification Meeting in Hart.

A Seymour and Blair ratification meeting is called at Munfordville, Hart county, on Tuesday, the 4th day of August. William P. Chilton, Jr., formerly of Montgomery, Ala., will address the meeting. Major Chilton will also speak at Stephensburg, Hardin county, to-day.

Military Officiousness.

There is no severer test of mediocrity than to place it in eminent position. When an ordinary mind is called upon, without due preparation, to act upon sudden emergencies, its decisions cannot always be wise. When advantageous circumstances unexpectedly elevate ordinary men into places of trust and responsibility, a want of acquaintance with the principles which should guide their conduct often leads them to the commission of acts at once inconsistent with each other and with the acknowledged rules of justice. Especially are such men liable to commit errors injurious to themselves and to mankind when they suddenly become clothed with great power which they are incapable of wielding either with moderation or wisdom. When to their other disqualifications is added an inordinate ambition which does not too closely scan the landmarks which separate interest from principle, such men often become the instruments of tyranny and the scourges of their kind.

They are not actuated by the sentiments of those patriots who live in history as models worthy of our imitation. The virtue of Cincinnatus who, after great services rendered to his country, returned to the plow more eagerly than he left it, is a stranger to their breasts. Nor have they any conception of that true greatness displayed by Washington, after establishing the independence of his country on the basis of civil liberty, he sought to enjoy the protection of wise laws in the rustic shades of Mount Vernon.

Too many of the mediocrer men of modern times discard these models of true greatness, and turn to the worship of false gods. Having tasted the sweets of power they are unwilling to relinquish their hold. But, incapable of employing it for the public good, they are apt to use it only for itself, or for the promotion of personal interests. They forget that, while it may be "excellent to have a giant's strength, 'tis tyrannous to use it like a giant;" and being once in power.

Whether it be the fault and glimpse of newness, Or whether that the body public be,

A horse whereon the Governor doth ride, Who, newly in the seat, that it may know He can command, lets it straight feel the spur, they are apt to employ their authority as children use a new toy—for their own pleasure, rather than from any motive of benefiting others.

A remarkable instance of the desire of power for its own sake, and for the purposes of oppression is found in Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee. He has won for himself a degree of notoriety which is by no means enviable, and is still laboring to make for himself a name which, if it descends to future generations, will pass like that of Erastostratus associated with infamy. While the name of the one survives as the destroyer only of a heathen temple, the other may be transmitted to posterity as one who sought, by every art which cunning could devise, to destroy the liberties of a people over whom he has been forced by the power of the bayonet.

It might be supposed from his antecedents that Governor Brownlow was fully capable, without extraneous advice, of carrying on this warfare on civil liberty. But his recent message to the Legislature of Tennessee reveals the fact that a high military official of the Government has proffered suggestions as to the best mode of accomplishing the destruction of civil liberty and riveting the chains of slavery upon a people with whom it was formerly in full sympathy. The duties of Gen. Thomas as a soldier of the regular army are defined by law, but, like many others who have lent their assistance to put the laws to sleep, he is apparently unwilling that they should ever awaken to interpose between him and the enjoyment of power. We do not know of the existence of any laws which justify him in intermeddling with the civil affairs of Tennessee. Governor Brownlow seemed grateful, however, for his attempt to do so, and the expressions of his gratitude must be a full compensation to Gen. Thomas for his well-meant purpose of oppressing the people of Tennessee.

But it probably is not so grateful a reflection to Gen. Thomas to think that though his name is linked with that of Brownlow in the message of the Governor to the legislature, it is accompanied with an intimation on the part of the Governor that Gen. Thomas was little better than a bull in his china shop. "I * * fully appreciate your motives," says the expert Governor; but, "the principal difficulty we have to encounter has perhaps not occurred to your mind." To be snubbed by Brownlow is a sad fate, and should be a warning to Gen. Thomas to limit his aspirations to the discharge of the duties of a soldier of the United States army, without attempting to give advice, in civil affairs, about matters which Governor Brownlow intimates had probably never "occurred to his mind." The chief error of General Thomas, according to the facts developed by the Governor, appears to have arisen from his supposition that the sheriffs of Tennessee were as ready to oppress the people as General Thomas himself. According to Governor Brownlow, but few of them were willing to proceed to the extreme measures counseled by General Thomas. This also should convince General Thomas that it is not every man who has undergone a revolution of opinion on the Southern question that feels it incumbent upon him to oppress those with whom he formerly sympathized, in order to demonstrate the sincerity of his change of views.

To Your Posts!

Are the Democracy of this city, county and State prepared to do their full duty on Monday next? Momentous issues depend on the result. The nation is waiting to hear Kentucky's voice, which for three years has nerved the energies of Democrats throughout the land. Let it on Monday next be louder, clearer and more distinct than at any previous time, and let it be such as will electrify the people and inspire Democrats from Maine to Texas.

Kentuckians! remember that your gun, the first of the campaign, will be listened for with an anxiety never before known. Let it be a thunderer!

The City Ticket.

We cannot too earnestly urge upon Democrats who have at heart our success in the Presidential election, the necessity of their voting a clean ticket on Monday next. There must be no scratching. Let our column be solid and unbroken. If Democrats vote for "independent" candidates, it will give an appearance of weakness that will encourage the Radicals at the North, and discourage and damage our brethren there, who are now battling so bravely to save the life of the nation.

The Meeting at the Court-house To-Night.

As has already been announced, the last grand rally of the campaign will take place at the Court-house to-night. A number of distinguished speakers will be present, and those who attend will be edified, interested and instructed.

☞ We trust that the Democracy of Kentucky will everywhere most effectually and thoroughly crush out of existence those pestiferous nuisances known as "independent candidates." Their work should be so thorough that the "cusses" will never be heard of again.

A Full Vote.

It is very important that we should poll a full vote on Monday. Let every man be urged to go to the polls and discharge the solemn and responsible duty he owes to the country. A full vote will give us such a rousing majority as will thrill the land with joy.

The Sunday Courier.

Advertisers wishing to avail themselves of the benefits of the large extra edition always printed of the SUNDAY COURIER, are requested to hand in their favors as early in the evening as possible, and not later than 8 o'clock.

☞ The Kentucky Intelligencer contains a long and well-written letter from M. J. Jones, Esq., the associate editor, giving his reasons, which are strong and substantial, for opposing Judge Alexander for Judge and supporting Judge Boles. We would copy the article but for the heavy pressure on our column.

Hendricks at New Albany.

Hon. T. A. Hendricks, one of the ablest and best men in the nation, speaks at New Albany to-night.

☞ Dr. N. Green is fairly on the Congressional track, as will be seen by his card in another column. He is announced to speak at Newcastle to-day.

F. C. Welman, Esq.

Louisville does not possess a worthier citizen, a truer man, a more estimable gentleman, or a better Democrat, than Mr. F. C. Welman, candidate for Marshal of the Chancery Court. He is a merchant of established character, integrity and reliability, and that he will make a faithful, efficient, prompt and valuable officer, no one doubts. Independent candidates are making desperate efforts to withdraw votes from him, but the Democrats owe it to themselves and the integrity of the party to give him a solid vote and an active, zealous and efficient support. Mr. Welman is a candidate who honors the party, and the party will honor itself by giving him a big majority. His election is as certain as fate, and his majority will be large. It can be and should be overwhelmingly so.

The Weekly Courier.

The accessions to the Weekly Courier continue very large. Last week our edition was entirely exhausted, and we were compelled to send several hundred copies of the daily to new subscribers. We ordered on a large extra edition this week, and yesterday not a copy was left, and we again had to forward yesterday's Daily COURIER to all new subscribers.

As a specimen of the way in which new subscribers are coming in, yesterday's mails brought us, besides many single subscriptions and small clubs, the following handsome clubs:

From W. C. Athy, Lowndesville, S. C., a club of 25; J. J. Evans, Sacramento, Ky., 55; J. J. Lord, Monticello, Ky., 42; H. T. Brown, Salem, Ala., 12; Joseph Clarke, New Martinsville, W. Va., 22; J. F. Coffman, Ashbysburg, Ky., 11; J. W. Hoke, Clay Village, Ky., 12; Wm. Board, Hardinsburg, Ky., 16; N. C. Bicknell, Sligo, Ky., 13; George Osenton, Oceola, W. Va., 8; J. K. Givens, Providence, Ky., 8; Jno. M. Jackson, Guntersville, Ala., 15.

Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton.

This distinguished gentleman arrived here at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and up to the hour of his departure, on the afternoon train for Frankfort, his parlor was crowded with our citizens, calling to pay their respects. About 1 o'clock he was serenaded by the Star Band, and appearing on the balcony was introduced to the crowd that had assembled in front of the hotel by George W. Morris, Esq., when he made his acknowledgments for the compliment. Mr. Pendleton was escorted to the depot by a number of his personal friends, the Star Band preceding them and discoursing their splendid music.

Mr. Pendleton will speak at Frankfort to-day to a big crowd of Kentuckians.

☞ The odds and ends of all parties, sore-head Democrats, ½ party men, and Radicals, all working together, seem to be directing all their efforts against Lee, Wickman, Hagan, and Blair. They are using money freely, circulating slanderous reports, and working with the energy of desperation. Let the true Democrats meet them with corresponding exertions, and utterly overwhelm them on Monday. Let them make it a special point to work for and vote for the above gentlemen, all of whom are worthy and deserving. And above all, let them administer such an overwhelming and crushing defeat to Reasor, Musselman, Nauts, Dupuy, and Gilmore as will relieve us of the annoyance of "independent" candidates for years to come.

W. H. HIEA.

WHAT THE LOUISVILLE PRESS SAYS.

Capt. W. H. Hiea has again opened the campaign for the State of Kentucky in the Paschall House drawing. He proffered the Democracy of all disaffected parties, but few availed themselves of the offer. The management, in postponing the drawing, pursued the only safe and wise course, and we have unwavering confidence in the integrity of the Democratic party throughout as well as Capt. Hiea's, whose reliability we readily vouch for.—[COURIER, July 17.

An announcement to the public, and particularly to the ticket-holders, in the Paschall House drawing, appears in the Journal this morning. We regret the postponement as a favorable symptom, and we regret the necessity of the notice. Ages ago we meant no discredit to the scheme. On the contrary, the determination to sell *all* the tickets is a guarantee of perfect fairness, and an assurance of the success of the undertaking. In addition to this it should be stated that Major W. H. Hiea, the general agent in this part of the country, is as reliable as the State bank. We have always found him ready to do everything he promised, and we have no hesitation in commending it to our readers.—[Louisville Journal, July 18.

☞ Madam Deville, the great Eastern clairvoyant, has just arrived in Louisville and taken rooms at the United States Hotel, where she will remain a short time only. She is said to be consulted on all matters pertaining to her profession, such as love, courtship and marriage, law, money and commercial business transactions. Madam will examine the system and locate diseases with a clearness most astonishing. Ladies in delicate health are invited to call. Valuable information given on physiology to married ladies at her rooms. All interviews strictly private and confidential. Lottery numbers selected with the greatest accuracy. Consultation cards two to five dollars. No interviews granted until fees are paid. No letters answered unless fee of two dollars is enclosed. Address Madam Deville, care U. S. Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

JEFFERSONVILLE ITEMS

JEFFERSONVILLE, July 31, 1868.

A Sad Accident.

Quite an excitement was created, a few days ago, in Lexington, Scott county, by the development of the fact that quite a considerable band of cattle thieves has been formed in that county, and extensive robberies had been committed in the members have been making upon the farmers around Lexington. A great many cattle have been missed recently, which led to the institution of inquiries among the farmers, and thieves have been developed to show that their way of doing business has been stealing in Scott county and selling in Louisville.

On the 29th inst., one John Gobin was arrested on a charge of cow stealing, and so conclusive was the evidence, that he was required to give bond in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance the next day, 27th; but on the calling of the case, Mr. Gobin was not on. We hope for the honor of our county that he will be kept at distance, and that all the participants, in the depredations above mentioned may be apprehended and dealt with in a manner consistent with the nature of their offense.

A FORCIBLE ENTRY BUT A FAILURE TO RETAIN.

We are informed that one Dennis Meagher undertook to barricade the door of his room, in a boarding-house, on Market street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, last night, and that Mr. Carroll being disinclined to deliver possession, Meagher, with a view of accomplishing his end, resorted to the consummation of the forcible dispossession, and delivered a blow with a stool, which laid the effect to end the aspirations of Meagher for the possession of the premises, however, in securing quarters for the night at "Castle Barrett," under the charge and superintendence of Marshal Baxter.

HO! FOR THE GRAND RALLY.

We are indebted to General Sparks for the information that at a meeting of the Democracy of New Albany last evening, arrangements were made to receive the Jeffersonville delegation in a manner befitting the occasion. A large and brass band will be awaiting the arrival of our delegation to escort them to the place of the demonstration. It is probable that we will leave here at 7 o'clock precisely, and not return until the meeting is concluded. Our every active Democrats are also requested to be present at the meeting that will accompany the Jeffersonville delegation. Every effort has been made both at New Albany and here to make the occasion a day of enjoyment, and we trust that there will be an extraordinary turn out from this Democratic stronghold. Our favorite son and champion—Joe Hooker—by the next Governor of Indiana—Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks—will positively be present, and address the meeting. Again allow us to urge our friends to go. We assure them that they will be amply compensated for their trouble.

DEDICATION.

The new Democratic headquarters will be dedicated on next Tuesday night. Eminent speakers from abroad will be in attendance, and a good time generally is anticipated. The Democratic ladies are earnestly requested by the Committee to be present and grace the hall with flowers, &c.

Gen. W. T. Ward, a Union General of Kentucky, we are informed, is in the city, and intends to be on hand. Let no one be work and get up a rousing meeting.

OUR ROUNDS.

The month has rolled around, and the duty devolves upon us to go around on our collection tour. We regret to say that we were considerably disappointed on our first trip to leave a dollar to square up with all our patrons. The result was that we were unable to do that justice to the proprietor of our paper, and we feel quite mortified to. We hope that our subscribers will be prepared for us, and those who are in arrears must expectedly pay up or we will be compelled to perform the unpleasant duty of dropping their names from our list. They will be considerably the losers by the course, on a moment's reflection. We do not intend to get behind with the COURIER office, and in order to avoid it we intend to be up and doing to promptly paid. We write these lines in all kindness, and trust that none will take offense. We will take pleasure in crossing off patrons the first three days of the coming week.

GONE TO THE LAKES.

Our young and genial friend Nathan Sparks, of the Star Band, left for Lake Superior last night for his somewhat enfeebled health. We learn that in a recent letter to his brother, he expresses a strong conviction that his health will be restored. He already feels a marked improvement and we sincerely trust that when we next hear from him he will be enabled to speak of a rapid and unmistakable convalescence.

Card from Wm. Horan—To the Public.

It having been circulated with a view to injure me in the coming election that I have promised certain parties a deputyship in case of my election, I do hereby state that I have made no promises and will not until after it is decided by the people who is to be their City Marshal.

WILL. HORAN.

BUT

Hospital Report.

The following is the report of the poor, sick and pay patients admitted and prescribed for in the Louisville Marine Hospital during the month of July, 1868:

No. of patients remaining in Hospital June 30, 1868	97	—
No. of patients admitted during July, 1868	79	176
No. of patients discharged during July, 1868	80	
No. of patients died during July, 1868	5	
Patients remaining in Hospital July 31, 1868	92	97—114
No. of dispensary patients prescribed for	194	

MRS. E. H. GARY, Sup't.

CHARTER CONVENTION.

Meeting Last Night.

[Reported for the Louisville Courier.]

The Convention met in the Council Chamber, pursuant to adjournment last night. Present—President George W. Morris and seventeen members.

Mr. Herbert moved the reconsideration of the vote by which the substitute for the fourth section was adopted at the last meeting, which was carried.

Mr. Herbert then offered the following substitute, which was freely discussed, and finally lost by a vote of 1 yeas to 15 nays.

Sec. 4. Common Council shall be elected for two years, at the first general election of city officers under this charter. One Councilman for each ward shall be elected for two years; three Councilmen who had previously been elected for two years shall hold office until the expiration of the term for which they were elected, and ever after one Councilman for each ward shall be elected, each for two years. Aldermen shall be elected for two years and no longer, at the first general election under this charter. One Alderman shall be elected for two years in those wards in which there the term of the Alderman has ended. Those Aldermen whose term of office does not then expire, shall hold their offices until the end of the term for which they were elected; and thereafter one Alderman shall be elected each year for two years in those wards in which there shall be one alder of Alderman has expired.

Dr. Maxwell then withdrew his substitute, the one adopted which had been rejected, and the original section was adopted as it has been published.

The convention then proceeded to consider section 8, of the Legislative department, which upon being read was referred to the Committee on Legislation—that part referring to the election of Treasurer, Assessor, and Tax Receiver to the Committee on Revenue and Appropriations, that referring to Street Inspector to the Committee on Improvements, and that part referring to Trustees of the Hospital and Public Schools to the Committee on Education.

Section 9 was adopted as follows:

Sec. 9. The Legislative Council shall, upon joint ballot, and at such time or times as may be fixed by ordinance, elect for one year, and until their successors are chosen respectively, one person as Wharf master, one person as Keeper of the Work house, one person as Keeper of the Workhouse, one person as keeper of the Pest House, one person as Physician for the Eastern District, and one person as Physician for the Western District, as many persons as Harbor masters as may be prescribed by ordinance, not exceeding one for each City Ward, one person to perform the duties of Inspector of Liquors, oils, and other liquids; two persons as Inspectors of flour, one person as Inspector of pork, lard, tallow and butter; two persons as Inspectors of salt; two persons as Inspectors, weighers and measurers of coal; one person as Sealer of Weights and Measures, who shall be ex-officio, said Council shall prescribe the duties, and regulate the manner of discharging the same, and fix the fees to be charged for the same; shall be eligible to any office named in this section, who is not, at the time of his election, interested in any way, directly or indirectly, in the product of any of the articles specified in the section, and if elected for a shorter term than two years, shall be eligible at the time of his election; and if elected for a longer term than two years, shall be eligible at the time of his election; and if elected for a longer term than two years, shall be eligible at the time of his election to the office of Inspector of Liquors, oils, and other liquids; two persons as Inspectors of flour, one person as Inspector of pork, lard, tallow and butter; two persons as Inspectors of salt; two persons as Inspectors, weighers and measurers of coal; one person as Sealer of Weights and Measures, who shall be ex-officio, said Council shall prescribe the duties, and regulate the manner of discharging the same, and fix the fees to be charged for the same; shall be eligible to any office named in this section, who is not, at the time of his election, interested in any way, directly or indirectly, in the product of any of the articles specified in the section, and if elected for a shorter

DAILY COURIER.

BY W. N. HALDEMAN.

OFFICE: 109 WEST JEFFERSON ST., Between Third and Fourth.

S. B. BUCKNER, Editor.

SATURDAY MORNING, - - AUGUST 1, 1868.

National Democratic Nominations

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

F. P. BLAIR, JR.,

OF MISSOURI.

Democratic Electors.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

COL. FRANK WOLFORD, of Casey.
HON. JESSE D. BRIGHT, of Carroll.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st Dist.—J. M. BIGGER, of McCracken.
2nd Dist.—A. K. BRADLEY, of Hopkins.
3rd Dist.—W. W. BUSH, of Simpson.
4th Dist.—A. H. FIELD, of Bullitt.
5th Dist.—BOYD WINCHESTER, Jefferson.
6th Dist.—A. B. CHAMBERS, of Gallatin.
7th Dist.—W. CRADDOCK, of Franklin.
8th Dist.—HARRISON COCKRILL, of Estill.
9th Dist.—JOHN M. RICE, of Lawrence.

AUGUST ELECTION.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JNO. W. STEVENSON.

FOR CIRCUIT JUDGE,
HON. H. W. BRUCE.

FOR COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY,
COL. PHIL. LEE.

FOR JUDGE OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,
HENRY J. STITES.

FOR CHANCELLOR,
THOS. B. COCHRAN.

FOR MARSHAL OF THE CHANCERY COURT,
F. C. WELMAN.

FOR CLERK OF THE CHANCERY COURT,
THOS. W. THOMPSON.

FOR CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT,
JOHN S. CAIN.

FOR SHERIFF,
JOHN M. MARTIN.

FOR CITY AND COUNTY ATTORNEY,
F. HAGAN.

FOR MARSHAL OF THE CITY COURT,
WM. HORAN.

Political Economy.

People in writing and speaking on finance, foreign trade, &c., would save a good deal of trouble, and be enabled to keep out of a good many blunders and follies by making themselves acquainted with some of the first and simplest principles of political economy—the science of wealth.

It is true that writers differ somewhat on many points, but if the reader will take care to accept nothing which is not clearly demonstrable, or at least reasonable, he cannot go far wrong.

In reference to finance, there have recently come to light some new facts tending to settle some things which were formerly in doubt. As new facts sometimes settle doubtful matters in geology, so newly acquired facts may determine doubtful questions in political economy.

As to paper money, the authors have generally assumed none could be successful but that issued by banks. The practical experience of this country in the use of United States notes as money, even under wretched management, has proved the superiority of Government paper over that of chartered and irresponsible institutions.

In examining the paper money question under the new lights of recent experience, political economists have found it necessary to revise their opinions. It is found, too, that the money department of political economy, when properly considered, throws a very satisfactory flood of light upon the vexed question of tariff and taxation.

This may be easily and briefly explained. The following principles it is claimed can be demonstrated:

1. That a Government in debt should borrow on the best terms possible to relieve its citizens of needless taxation, and, as paper money is a loan from the people receiving it to the party issuing it without interest, the Government should use this kind of loan subject to certain limitations, as to the quantity of currency required by the people, and also as to the character of the money.

2. The right volume of currency in any country can be known only by the rate of interest, and it is the duty of the Government to supply the people with a sufficient amount of good currency to keep the rate of interest reasonably low at all times.

3. Paper money, to be good, must be redeemable in coin, and, to enable the Government to do this with the least amount of coin, or, in other words, with the least amount of taxation upon the people, measures must be taken to prevent the coin of the country from going abroad, by first stimulating industry so as to increase production and consequently increase exports, and, secondly, the duties on imports *must be at such a rate as to render it certain that the imports shall not exceed the exports*, exclusively of coin.

It thus appears the duties for revenue are not, as claimed by the free trade school, the only and justifiable object, nor, as claimed by the protectionists, are duties mainly for the protection of industry. These are both only *incidental to the great paramount object of keeping the coin from going abroad.*

It thus appears that the free traders and protectionists are both wrong. It can be proven that too high duties have failed to build up manufactures and encourage industry to any great extent, while they may have protected those already established.

The great blunder of the Government, when, having failed to borrow money of the banks, it adopted the plan of borrowing of the people by the issue of Treasury notes, was, that measures were not taken to make the paper good, as is promised by the new Democratic platform. It was the clear duty of the Government, when issuing that money and making it a legal tender, to have made it as good as possible. It was a fraud on the people to their Government without interest, and they should have been protected. In place of doing this, under a fallacious theory that the quantity of the currency must not be increased, the Government, turning its back upon those who had kindly loaned to it their substance without interest, pledged all of its coin to those who would loan to it, not coin, but paper depreciated by this very dishonest act. The paper of the Government was thus made irredeemable, and the wonder is that it is not now depreciated more than it is.

We agree fully with an experienced banker, cashier, that the Government could have continued specie payments during the whole war, and thus reduced the war expense fully one-half, if it had gone the right way about it.

If the whole national debt were now placed in currency, it would not exceed in amount one-eight of the value of the taxable property of the country. Besides, it would not increase the amount of the paper against the Government one dollar, but by changing the interest bearing paper for non-interest bearing paper, would strengthen the Government greatly, saving the tax-payers 140 to 150 millions in coin with which to protect the paper and make it good money. It is now fooled away for useless interest.

By reference to another principle of political economy it will be seen how very little coin will enable the Government to keep up the specie payments with a large amount of currency. It will be remembered that, when there was no demand for coin to go abroad to pay balances, the old local banks in good credit were enabled to keep out a large circulation *without any drain upon them for coin*, and even receiving more coin generally than they paid out. The principle then settled was this:

During specie payments, in the normal condition of trade, when the exports of produce (exclusive of specie) exceed the imports so that no demand for coin to go abroad shall exist, no more specie is drawn from the banks than can find in good credit coin for use in the arts, for traveling expenses abroad and for the payment of foreign balances.

That is, only about the same amount is drawn one year as another, without reference at all to the amount of currency out, whether it be 500 millions or 2500 millions. There would be less disposition by the people to run upon the Treasury for coin than upon the banks, and probably, so soon as excessive importations can be checked, specie payments could safely be resumed on 50 millions of coin in the Treasury, with any amount of currency out that the Government might desire, not exceeding one-eighth to one-fifth of the taxable value of the property of the country.

The banks used to sustain specie payments for years together on less than 10 per cent. in coin, and the Government with anything like fair management, could do it on less than 3 per cent. Indeed the opinion is confidently expressed by some experienced bankers, that, for the first twelve months after resumption, more coin will come into the Treasury than will go out of it.

Several important conclusions inevitably result to the use and behoof of the people from the adoption of these views:

1. In all probability a sum fully equal to the whole debt will be wanted for currency; this would give to the whole nation but little more per head than New York and New England now have.

2. By stopping useless Government expenditures all the taxes may be soon taken off, except, as heretofore, duties on imports for the economic support of the Government.

3. The people may henceforth have a good currency, and plenty of it, which the banks have never yet been able to furnish.

4. Nevermore need there be either suspensions of specie payments or general commercial convulsions.

5. The debt thus placed in currency ought not to be paid, since that would deprive the people of the requisite circulating medium, and expose us again to the issues of banks, by which we have lost hundreds of millions.

The Difference.

One of the serious charges made by the Radicals against Mr. Seymour is that he does not agree with the Democratic platform on the greenback question. Some of them even go so far as to insinuate that Mr. Seymour holds opinions identical with those declared by the Chicago Convention.

We suppose the Radical leaders know enough about their own prospects to believe that they could defeat the election of Mr. Seymour, if they could succeed in convicting him of entertaining any of the sentiments of the Radical party, or of favoring any part of its policy.

Mr. Seymour stands fairly upon the Democratic platform, and his views of national policy and national finance are sound and in unison with those of his party. The difference between him and the Radicals on the bond question is simply this: Mr. Seymour is for paying off the bonds at the time and in the manner stipulated by the act creating them. In other words he is for giving the bondholder just what his contract calls for and no more.

On the other hand the Radicals are for giving the bondholders $800,000,000 more than the law requires. This eight hundred millions of dollars the Radicals insist shall be paid by an over-taxed people to the holders of bonds already drawing enormous interest. Mr. Seymour goes for protecting the people and the bondholders alike. He would give to the last their just dues, and protect the former from the outrageous swindle contemplated by the shoddyites. That's the difference.

Breckinridge's Brigade.

We learn that the Caxton Publishing House has appointed Mr. Egbert C. Rockwell, of New York, agent for Thompson's "History of the Kentucky Brigade," for the cities of Madison, Jeffersonville and New Albany, Indiana. Our readers, and particularly our Kentucky friends, who may reside in those cities, should avail themselves of the opportunity to procure this elaborate account of the sufferings, trials and deeds of valor of this singularly devoted body of Kentucky troops. And even the soldiers of Indiana, who so often encountered these men, and who it is said respected them for the valorous defense of their cause, will read this book with an interest second only to that which Kentuckians themselves will experience, as it will throw a new light upon many of their battle-fields, and more especially so, since the work is not a conception of sectional hate, and the explosion of partisan rancor, but deals with the men, the times, the conflicts of which it treats, with a steady and discriminating hand. And the publishers are laboring to make it, on their part, the most attractive as well as the most substantial work ever sold by subscription in this section of the country.

☞ Senator Morton, in his reception speech at Indianapolis on Wednesday night, among other reckless statements, said:

"Another great question coming into power of the Democratic party and of the overturning of these loyal State governments that we have built up in the South will be the restoration of slavery. I did not think so a year ago. I thought, come what might, they never could restore slavery. I do not think so now. I think if you give them the power they will return the colored people to slavery as nearly as possible in these State governments down there, and they will disarm the negro population. They are all armed themselves, and they will, with the assistance of the probation of Seymour, of all the Democratic politicians North, employ their power to return the colored people to slavery. That would be another inevitable result of the success of the Democratic party.

Governor Morton is a demagogue, and something of a fanatic, but he is not a fool. He knows, as every other man of sense must know, that the genius of absurdity could not concoct a statement more silly or improbable. He must have blushed at its utterance, either for his own mendacity, or for the ignorance of his auditors.

☞ Governor Morton, in his Indianapolis speech, said:

Gen. Grant, although he has been successful in war, is now the advocate of peace, while Horatio Seymour, who was clamorous for peace in war, now represents the party that is clamoring for war.

No stronger evidence of the weakness of a party can be afforded than the fact that its leaders feel called upon in their desperation to resort to such silly clap-trap as the foregoing in order to excite their partisans to exertion "Clamoring for war!" Why, the Senator and ex-Governor must have lost his shrewdness as well as his self-respect before he could have been brought to make a statement so diametrically opposed to recent history and existing facts.

☞ A St. Louis correspondent records "a most dastardly and villainous insult to Gen. Grant at St. Joseph, Mo." This tremendous insult was accomplished by a drunken man who blew a horn and cheered for Seymour. Gen. Sherman, who was present, said that, were he a citizen of St. Joseph, he would assist in taking that man to the river for the purpose of ducking him. How very dreadful!

☞ Since the war the Radicals have increased our enormous national debt *fifteen hundred millions of dollars*. In addition to this they have squandered about five hundred and fifty millions of dollars wrung from the people in the shape of taxes. This is the party that boasts of its economy!

☞ Baker can congratulate himself on being spared one annoyance which usually beests candidates for the Governorship, to-wit: applications from those who desire to inspect and weigh tobacco in Louisville.

☞ Baker said he did not expect to be elected Governor, but he must have been a little afraid of it, or he would not have made the speech he did on Thursday night.

Kentucky Election.

The election in Kentucky for Governor takes place on the first Monday in August, now near at hand. Of course it is no doubt of the triumphant success of the Democratic ticket, headed by Governor Stevenson. This fact is so well understood—there is so little opposition—that we fear it will have the effect to induce Democrats lukewarm, induce them to stay at home, and so materially reduce the majority which the Democracy ought to have, and would have, if there was a sharply contested election.

Here is precisely our danger, and we desire to warn the Democracy of our sister State of it. What the interests of the Democracy require is a full vote, and a full vote, under the circumstances, is the largest that was ever given in Kentucky. Such a majority would echo from one extremity of the Union to the other. It would put to confidence into our friends everywhere. It would be a glorious commencement of the campaign. It would be inspiriting to the other States which are to vote before November. Fortune has given Kentucky, as being the first to vote, the post of honor. Will she not be worthy of it? Sixty or seventy thousand majority for Governor Stevenson in August will be worth more than one hundred thousand for Seymour in November. It is the first election which is all-important. We entreat our friends across the river to turn out in full strength. Poll your vote to the very best man for Gov. Stevenson and the Democratic ticket. Let no coquettion of a personal character keep you at home on the first Monday in August. That is your main election. It is really your election for Seymour. You would do the Democratic party a great injury if you poll but a small vote or a small majority for Gov. Stevenson. Democrats of Kentucky! arouse in your might, from the Ohio to the Tennessee, from the Mississippi to the Kanawha. Let us hear, as the sun goes down on the first Monday in August, the loudest Democratic thunder that ever re-echoed through your geographical commonwealth. It is the State elections, in a Presidential year, which decide the fate of the contest.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.

☞ The Rev. Dr. Guthrie, the eloquent preacher of Scotland, says of his advancing years: "They say I am growing old because my hair is silvered and there are crows' feet and elastic as of yore. But they are mistaken. The brow is wrinkled, but my step is not so firm and elastic as of yore. But they are mistaken. That is not me. The brow is wrinkled, but the brow is not me. This is the house in which I live, but I am young—younger now than I ever was before."

MISSISSIPPI.

Apologetic—The Election—Sketches of a Few Scalawags—Home Renegades—Crops—Kentucky Stock—Fine Sheep—Railroad Matters, &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

SARDIS, MISS., July 23, 1868.

I am not much on apologies, but I feel that one is due you for my long silence. In the first place the canvass, which ended on the 3d instant, demanded the attention of all good men, and while I do not profess to be better than some others, yet I deemed it my duty to give to my country all the time I could spare from my business. The result is known, and you will admit that we achieved a glorious triumph.

Since the imported saints have gone to Washington to try to undo what the people did, I will just mention a few *facts*.

The election was as fairly and quietly conducted as ever I saw one in my life, but numerous negroes told me they had been threatened if they did not vote the Radical ticket, and others were entrapped into the Loyal League and there required either to swear or pledge themselves, while others were honeyfuggled and deceived with false promises. When I was in Louisville some of your citizens who happened to know one Andrew Jackson Jamison, who was then the Radical candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Mississippi, told me of some of his patriotic (?) acts soon after the surrender. He impaneled the grand jury to indorse "a true bill." The people of Chickasaw county, white and black, with a unanimity hitherto unknown, placed the mark of their condemnation upon this scalawag by giving 830 majority against him, and in his own town where he lives and keeps a country tavern, and has lived for years, *he didn't get a solitary vote!* Don't you think A. J. had better retire on his laurels?

Another case is that of an "importation," one Morgan, who made a canvass of this portion of the State in behalf of the so-called constitution which he had helped to frame and now desired to fasten upon the people. He got below par in the county in which he happened to get elected to the so-called convention, so that even the blacks, I learn, evinced a very healthy contempt for him. He found, therefore, he was "no go" down there, and it is generally believed, as he had no money and was not worth the smallest fractional himself, he hired himself to the League to make little speeches. We thought it best to give 'em rope, though we took care to *fasten* it round their necks. Well, Morgan spoke here, and after he had gotten through a fellow who had been a work hero for some months dropped up and gave him a hearty handshake. Morgan at first professed not to know him (naturally) "Don't know h—ll," exclaimed his friend, "didn't we serve together in the penitentiary?"

Morgan is a greater patriot than we gave him credit for, and his patriotism has shown itself most agreeably.

* * * \

WANTED.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A new and complete solid silver tea service, from one of the best makers in the country, for a fine horse and buggy. References given and required. Address EXCHANGE, Courier office. Service never been used. sunl dtf

WANTED—20,000 AGENTS—A sample sent free, with terms, for any one to clear $5 daily, in three hours. Business entirely new, light, and desirable. Can be done at home or traveling, by both male and female. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address W. H. CHIDESTER, 286 Broadway, New York. jy31 d6

WANTED—6 FIRST-CLASS WHITE IRONERS at the Louisville Steam Laundry, No. 107 Second street, between Market and Jefferson. Apply immediately. jy31 d3*

WANTED—A GOOD IRISH COOK, WASHER, and ironer. Apply at No. 11 Main street. jy30 d3f

WANTED—REAL ESTATE NOTES—Persons having notes on property in the city and county to sell, please call on W. A. KLIESE & DORFF, agents, 7 Hamilton Building, corner Fifth and Market streets. jy30 d3m d1

WANTED—A graduate of the University of Virginia, with a large experience, as a teacher, wishes to establish an academy. The highest references furnished in Virginia and Tennessee. Address, at once, A. R., Clarksville, Tenn. jy28 d3w3t*

WANTED — SCHOOL — A Virginia gentleman (graduate), who is a graduate, and has 8 years experience in teaching Greek, Latin, German, French, English, and mathematics in high schools and colleges. A permanent situation desired. Satisfactory references given. Address, stating terms, &c., PHIL. ESSON, P. O., Carterseville, Cumberland county, Va. jy31 d6d3*

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID—None need apply who is not willing to leave the city. Apply at 54 Broadway. jy29 d7uTh&Sat*

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get a good girl at once. Families here obtain first-class servants. A good, respectable girl looking for honest should call here. Cooks, washers and ironers, nurses, &c. MILLER & CO. jy31 d6dtf

WANTED—A MARBLE CUTTER—Apply at this office. jy29 d1f

WANTED—SALESWOMEN—Two experienced ready salswomen; none but those experienced in millinery goods need apply. Miss A. J. DOWDY, Temple of Fashion, No. 118 Fourth street. jy29 d6

WANTED—AGENTS—$2,500 to $5,000 per year—An agent is wanted in every town in the Union to make and sell an article of daily consumption in every family. It is essentially new, quite permanent, and four. Address LOUIS COBLENTZ, Middletown, Md. jy19 d15*

WANTED—PARTNER—With a cash capital of $7,000 to $10,000, to take half interest in a well established flouring and woolen mill. For further particulars address J. M. D. & BRO., this office. jy11 d3m

WANTED—Persons in the city or country wanting help or laborers of any kind, old or young, male or female, white or black, can be accommodated on short notice by applying at the LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 36 Fifth street. Persons in want of employment, whether as clerks, salesmen, laborers, servants, or in any other capacity, can find some and good wages by applying at the same place. jy7 d2f McNAIR & CO.

WANTED—TO BUY REAL ESTATE NOTES—For which the highest cash price will be paid, to be secured by lien on real estate in Jefferson county. Apply at my Law Office, No. 6 Court Place. S. D. MORRIS. je30 d1m

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young lady who has a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine and is entirely competent to do first-class work on it. Would accept an engagement either in a private family or cloak establishment. Best of references. Address Miss G. C., care Courier office. je11 d1f

WANTED—MONEY TO LOAN—$10,000 entrusted to me to loan on long or short time, in sums to suit, to others at good interest on good security. Apply at my Law Office, No. 5 Court Place. JNO. MCCABETHY. my2 d3m

FOR SALE---CITY.

FOR SALE—ICE—Some 300 or 600 tons of superior ice, by the single ton or more. Apply to W. COX, Third-street road, opposite Greenland Race Course. sun1 d3*

FOR SALE—HORSE—An excellent buggy or rockaway horse, at Mathews' stable, Market street, near First. jy31 d3*

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—Wishing a dissolution, we offer for sale our drug store, corner 10th and Market streets, including a fine set of fixtures and complete stock. Terms reasonable. Apply to W. H. & L. W. TERRELL. jy26 eod1m.

FOR SALE—STOCK—27 shares Taylorsville Turnpike Stock. For particulars inquire of W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. jy26 d1f

FOR SALE—CARRIAGE MULES—The White Mules, with carriage and harness, are offered for sale, the owner having no further use for them. These mules are kept gentle, well broke and can not be excelled as roadsters. Apply at the Fair Ground or if applied for soon. For further information address or call on the undersigned, corner of Fourth street and Third and St. Catherine streets, near Taylor Barracks, after 6 O'clock p. m. Also, a good pacer. jy24 d3w

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—Wishing to engage in other business I will sell one of both of my stores. Terms easy. Address A. B. C., Louisville P. O. jy22 d1m

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE—In Germantown, one two-story brick house, containing bar-room and five rooms, with stable, cellar, outbuildings and alleys, all in good repair. Lot 95 feet front by 150 feet deep, to an alley. This is a good stand and will be sold cheap. For particulars apply to W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. This property is situated on the corner of Logan and Cane streets. jy24d1f

FOR SALE—OLD TYPE—We have for sale, at a low price, 4,000 lbs. of Brevier type, in good condition off foundrymen and Machinists is directed. Apply at this Journal office. jy21 d1f

FOR SALE—GROCERY—One of the best grocery stands in the city, with stock and fixtures, is offered for sale. This business is well established and will pay any person well who understands the grocery business. Inquire at the Courier office. jy11 d1f

FOR SALE—Two elegant FARMS—one in Shelby and the other in Jefferson, adjoining the city limits. Also, a good DWELLING in the city, and 5 or 6 LOTS on Broadway and Magazine. Some houses for rent. D. G. VENABLE, Real Estate Agent, Main street, near Fourth street. jy5 d1f

FOR SALE—BELL—One large bell, weighing between 1,300 and 1,400 pounds, suitable for a court-house or steamboat; for sale cheap at JUDGE FOGGER'S Real Estate Agents, No. 44 Fifth street, bet. Main and river. jel1 d1f

FOR SALE—One of the best cottages in Portland, situated on Third street, between Grove and Ferry streets, lot 100 feet front by 165 feet deep to a 20-foot alley. To be sold at a bargain. Has a cistern of 200 barrels for building purposes. W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson, bet. Fourth and Fifth. jel1 d1f

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—One two-story brick on Fourth street, between Kentucky and Jacob streets, lot 30 feet front by 105 feet deep to alley; house contains 6 rooms, and is in good repair; has water in all through the house; has fine fruit trees and grape vines. For particulars apply to W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth. my31 d1f

FOR SALE—LOT—One lot, 30 feet wide by 145 feet long, situated on the south side of Jacob, bet. Harney and Duncan—Twentieth and Twenty-first streets. For particulars, inquire of MAIRS & BRO., 69 Third street. jel6 d1f

FOR SALE—MY RESIDENCE—Broadway, bet. 21st and Broadway streets. Lot 100 feet front, contains ten rooms, kitchen, cellar, cistern, stable, carriage and wood house. Will sell cheap to a large family or can exchange for city property. Address, Apply to B. HOKE, office of English & Hoke. my31 d1f

FOR SALE—HOUSE—Corner of Fourth and Hunter streets, house and lot on Walnut street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, south side. House contains 6 rooms and kitchen, and is in good repair; cellar, cistern, and all in good repair. Lot 30 feet front by 150 feet deep to an alley. Apply to W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. my31 d1f

FOR SALE—FARM—100 acres of fine land in Indiana, in clark county, 6½ miles from Jeffersonville, on Charlestown road. Price, $50 per acre. Inquire of W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street. my31 d1f

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOTS—Some desirable houses and lots on Market street, near Portland. Apply to W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth. my31 d1f

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A DWELLING—Containing 6 rooms with necessary out-buildings, situated on Market street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth. Rent low. Apply to MOORHEAD & CO., No. 20 Fourth street. jy31 d1f

TO LET—A FINE STOREHOUSE, northwest corner of Second and Seventh streets. Apply to Jacob Porch, Cooke & Holt. Apply at No. 187 Main street, or to THOS. SLEVIN, at T. & H. Smyth & Cain's. jy30 d5

FOR SALE—BUGGY—A shifting top buggy of No. 2 make; been run out once or twice. Will sell for one-half cost. Also a cheap light rockaway, second hand, at J. MOUCILLAS'S carriage factory, 99 Third street, between Market and Jefferson. jy29 d6o5

FOR RENT—COTTAGE—On the northwest corner of Fourth and Kentucky streets; contains six rooms, gas and water. The house is in complete order, and will be given immediately. Apply to R. B. WILSON, (surviving partner of Whitman & Wilson, Agts.,) No. 142 Main street. jy26 d5

FOR RENT—FOUR ROOMS AND A PORCH—In a new brick house, with a good private out-door, with the privilege of a large yard and coal house. Possession will be required. Apply next door above 214 Walnut street, bet. Jackson and Hancock, new white house. jy26 d5

FOR RENT OR SALE—HOUSE—A medium-sized, modern-built house, north side of Jefferson between Tenth and Eleventh. THEODORE HARRIS, at Louisville Insurance and Banking Company. jy26 d5*

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Corner Eighth and Jefferson streets, unfurnished, to let. W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. jy25 d5

FOR RENT—STORE ROOM—A good stand for a family grocery or dry store; also several nice dwelling rooms. All will be rented together or separately. A good business can be done by any person in the city. For particulars apply to W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. This property is situated on the corner of Logan and Cane streets. jy24d1f

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FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOTS—Some desirable houses and lots on Market street, near Portland. Apply to W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth. my31 d1f

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A DWELLING—Containing 6 rooms with necessary out-buildings, situated on Market street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth. Rent low. Apply to MOORHEAD & CO., No. 20 Fourth street. jy31 d1f

TO LET—A FINE STOREHOUSE, northwest corner of Second and Seventh streets. Apply to Jacob Porch, Cooke & Holt. Apply at No. 187 Main street, or to THOS. SLEVIN, at T. & H. Smyth & Cain's. jy30 d5

FOR SALE—BUGGY—A shifting top buggy of No. 2 make; been run out once or twice. Will sell for one-half cost. Also a cheap light rockaway, second hand, at J. MOUCILLAS'S carriage factory, 99 Third street, between Market and Jefferson. jy29 d6o5

FOR RENT—COTTAGE—On the northwest corner of Fourth and Kentucky streets; contains six rooms, gas and water. The house is in complete order, and will be given immediately. Apply to R. B. WILSON, (surviving partner of Whitman & Wilson, Agts.,) No. 142 Main street. jy26 d5

FOR RENT—FOUR ROOMS AND A PORCH—In a new brick house, with a good private out-door, with the privilege of a large yard and coal house. Possession will be required. Apply next door above 214 Walnut street, bet. Jackson and Hancock, new white house. jy26 d5

FOR RENT OR SALE—HOUSE—A medium-sized, modern-built house, north side of Jefferson between Tenth and Eleventh. THEODORE HARRIS, at Louisville Insurance and Banking Company. jy26 d5*

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Corner Eighth and Jefferson streets, unfurnished, to let. W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. jy25 d5

FOR RENT—STORE ROOM—A good stand for a family grocery or dry store; also several nice dwelling rooms. All will be rented together or separately. A good business can be done by any person in the city. For particulars apply to W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. This property is situated on the corner of Logan and Cane streets. jy24d1f

FOR RENT—BRICK COTTAGE—Containing 5 rooms, situated on the south side Walnut street, No. 486, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. Rent $20 per month. Apply to R. E. Miles, No. 52 Main, bet. Second and Third streets. jy7 d1f

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A first-rate house containing 10 rooms, situated on the east of Brook, between Green and Walnut. Apply to J. G. WILSON, 198 Wenderfdorson street. jy15 d1f

FOR RENT—STORE ROOM—A handsome store-room in the central part of the city. Rent low. Apply to J. K. BALL & CO., 99½ Fifth street. jy14d1f

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—A desirable residence, just thoroughly painted and newly papered, with twelve rooms, water, gas, a large yard, stable, carriage, coal-house, and servants' room above. Will be rented for a term of years to a responsible tenant. Apply on the premises, No. 80 South side of Broadway, between Brook and Floyd. jy7d1f

FOR RENT—HOUSE—1 four-story business house on Fifth street, between Main and Market. Apply to C. H. COTTON. jy6 d1f

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—The property known as Rose Cottage, with 25 acres of land, situated on Market street, a short distance beyond the terminus of the Market-street railroad. Will be put in good repair. Rent to be a good tenant. Apply to SNEAD & CO., Market-street Foundry, bet. Eighth and Ninth streets. ap15 d1f

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—HORSES—From my residence, No. 257 Seventeenth street, on Monday night of Wednesday, July 29, 1868, a large yellow work horse, 15 hands high, 9 years old, with short tail and dark mane. Also, one small dark-brown mare, 9 years old, left eye out. Any information concerning their whereabouts will be thankfully received, or a liberal reward will be paid for their recovery by the undersigned. JOHN STAPLES, at the above place. jel1 d1f

STOLEN—MARES—$100 REWARD—Taken from my stable on Tuesday night, 28th inst., a gray mare, 7 years old, no mark on left flank. Also, a dark bay mare, shortnail, with white mark at root of tail, about 9 years old. $50 reward will be paid for the return of the mares and $50 for detection of the thieves. H. MIDDLETON, Oakland Station, Warren county, Ky. jy30 d3*

STRAYED OR STOLEN—MULE—From the undersigned, a brown horse Mule, about 15½ hands high, in a good condition, shows the mark of the harness plainly; shod all round with plain shoes. Any person delivering the said Mule to H. C. MILES, Ninth and Chestnut, will be liberally rewarded. J. E. CLEMENTS, Central Market. jy30 d3*

STRAYED OR STOLEN—COW—From Chestnut street, near Brook, a large brindle cow, about six years old, small white spots in her sides, one horn upright and crooked. A liberal reward will be paid for her delivery, or such information as will lead to her recovery. E. FULTON, No. 275 Preston street, near Chestnut. jy27 d3*

BOARDING.

COUNTRY BOARDING—A few good rooms, very pleasantly situated, convenient to Beech Station, Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington R. R. Terms moderate. References—J. H. Hiorse, Esq., President Savings Bank, Fifth street, near Main, and Bridge & Barclay, 119 West Main street. sun1 d3*

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife can obtain first-class board, with handsomely-furnished front room, with dining-room attached, on exceptionable. Address Box 349 P. O. sun27

AUCTION SALES.

Auction Notice

THERE WILL BE AN AUCTION SALE OF

HORSES, MULES,

Second-hand Buggies!

Spring Wagons and Harness,

COMMENCING ON

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, '68,

And continuing daily thereafter, at the new sale stable of R. W. JENKINS & CO., Corner Fifth and Green streets.

THOS. PEARSON. S. S. MEDDIS. D. FERGUSON

PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS

And General Auctioneers,

DEALERS in bonds, stocks and other securities. No. 159 Main street, over Morris, Gaff & Co.'s, beg to offer their services for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, negotiation of loans, &c., assuring their friends and the public that prompt and energetic attention will be paid to all business entrusted to their care. Terms of sale liberal. Offices collected on reasonable terms. jy26 d1f

H. J. Mettenheimer & Co.,

Auctioneers,

93 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth.

WE respectfully offer our services to families desiring housekeeping and storekeeping articles, purchasing them, guaranteeing careful attention and prompt cash returns on all business entrusted to our care.

By permission we refer to S. G. Henry & Co., McFerran, Armstrong & Co., Hugh Wade & Berry, Hall & Long, H. S. Bockner, J. L. Speyer, Traber, Davis & Co., Alvord Bros., Kaufman & Caldwell, F. H. Kean & Bro., Rouke & Hanthanen, Schickendanz & Sneed, W. N. Hafferman, Harney, Higbee & Co., J. A. Dickinson, and others. jy16 d1m

J. A. WHARTON. N. H. CLARK.

J. A. WHARTON & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

Auction Rooms, 71 Fourth Street,

In National Hotel Building, bet. Main and Market,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

BY permission we refer to S. G. Henry, McFerran, Armstrong & Co., T. J. Jefferson, Tapp, Kennedy & Walsh, J. D. Guthrie, Hall & Long, H. S. Bockner, Wm. E. Hughes, Traber, Davis & Co., F. C. Welman, J. L. Speyer, Wheeler & Little, John Simon & Co., D. F. Faulds, John S. Hubbard, and others. jy16 d1m

TO-DAY.

Auction.

WILL be sold, on SATURDAY NEXT, at 10 o'clock, the stock, fixtures, and lease of Tea Store, No. 40 Market street. The stand is a good one, and the trade remunerative. A fine chance. Business South requires me to make the change. jy31 d1

BY WHARTON & CO.

Auction-rooms, in National Hotel Building, Fourth street, between Main and Market.

WE will sell, at auction-rooms, at 9 o'clock SATURDAY MORNING, August 1, a large lot of new and second-hand furniture, consisting in part of Wardrobes and Window Shades, Fine and Common Bedsteads, Full Marble and Quarter Marble Bureaus, Marble-slab Washstands and Pictures, Cottage Bedroom Sets, Wash Stands, No. 1 Brussels and Three-ply Carpets, One lot of Stoves, and Sundries too numerous to mention. One Good Counter, with a large lot of goods too numerous to mention. Housekeepers' and dealers' attention is called to this sale. Ladies always invited and expected. jy31 d1 WHARTON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. T. MOORE.

No. 127 N. W. cor. Main and Fourth streets.

Large Positive Sale of New and Second-hand Furniture, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

ON THIS (SATURDAY) MORNING, Aug. 1, at 9½ o'clock. Terms cash. aul S. T. MOORE, Auctioneer.

BY C. J. MATHEWS.

No. 226 Market street, bet. Sixth and Seventh.

Splendid Sale of Household Furniture of Every Description, and a Splendid Lot of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

ON THIS (SATURDAY) MORNING, Aug. 1, at 10 o'clock, at auction-room, I will sell as above. Terms cash. aul C. J. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

BY MOORE & MALLET.

No. 81 Fifth street, between Main and Market.

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Frames, &c.,

AT AUCTION:

ON (THIS) SATURDAY MORNING, Aug. 1, 1868, at 10 o'clock, we will sell a large lot of new sash, doors, blinds, frames, &c. The attention of house-builders and others is called to this sale. aul MOORE & MALLET, Auctioneers.

BY MOORE & MALLET,

No. 81 Fifth street.

REGULAR SALE!

On This Saturday Morning, Aug. 1, AT 10 O'CLOCK,

WE will sell a large lot of sash, doors, blinds, frames, &c., also, furniture, pillows, mattresses, cane chairs, plastering hair, cooking stoves, crackers, lodges, watches, pistols, &c. Sale positive and without reserve. aul MOORE & MALLET, Auctioneers.

BY H. J. METTENHEIMER & CO.,

Auction Rooms 93 Jefferson street.

ON SATURDAY MORNING, Aug. 1, at 10 o'clock,
50 U. S. Army Officers' Coats,
50 U. S. Army Officers' Vests,
50 Pairs U. S. Army Officers' Pantaloons,

and a large lot of boots, shoes, blankets, socks, tickings, furniture, mattresses, sheets, pillows, bedsteads, chest, furnished in splendid style throughout. jy31 d1 H. J. METTENHEIMER & CO., Auctioneers.

BY WM. H. WILSON,

No. 182 Main street, bet. Fifth and Sixth.

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY MORNING, Aug. 1, at 10 o'clock, I will sell, at my Exchange, a large lot of household and kitchen furniture; at a private residence, No. 232 Walnut street, between Fifth and Sixth. Sale positive, as the parties are about leaving the city. Terms cash. jy31 d1 WM. H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

BY HAYES & McNETT.

Cherry, Walnut and Other Wardrobes; Oak, Walnut, Rosewood, and Other French Bedsteads; Dressing-tables and Other Bureaus; Hair Spring Mattresses, Sociables, Cushions, Rocking-chairs, Hair-cloth Sofas; Lebeth Chairs; New and Second-hand Carpets; Refrigerators, Bureaus, Extension Tables; Cut-glass Silver-plated Tea Sets; Castors, Pitchers, Goblets, and General Assortment of Household Goods, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY MORNING, Aug. 1, at 10 o'clock, at our auction-room, on Fifth street, near Jefferson, we will sell as above. Terms cash. jy31 HAYES & McNETT, Auctioneers.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

Modern Chestnut-street Cottage House,

AT AUCTION,

ON THE PREMISES,

SATURDAY, August 1, 1868, at 5 o'clock p. m., that neat and well-located cottage on the south side of Chestnut street, between Brook and Hancock, containing three rooms, hall, porch, &c., nearly new, and in good order. Lot 35 by 200 to an alley. Sale peremptory. Terms at time of sale. jy30 MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auc'ts.

BY S. T. MOORE.

No. 127 Northwest corner Main and Fourth.

A Beautiful Frame Cottage, on Leased Ground (lease runs 65 years, with privilege of renewing.)

AT AUCTION.

SATURDAY, August 1, at 5 o'clock p. m., I will sell, on the premises, a frame cottage, containing three rooms, hall, and cellar, situated on Market, between Clay and Shelby. Terms at sale. N. B.—Sale positive, as the parties are moving to the country. jy29 S. T. MOORE, Auctioneer.

CANDIDATES.

FOR CONGRESS.

WE are authorized to announce DR. NORVIN GREEN as a candidate for Congress in this the Fifth Congressional District, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention to be held at Lagrange, on the 4th of August. jy14 d4 wd

WE are authorized to announce W. N. SWEENEY, Esq., as a candidate for Congress in the second District. jy15 d4 wd

WE are authorized to announce Hon. ASA P. GROSVENOR, as a candidate for re-election to Congress from the Fifth District. jy14 d4 wd

BOYD WINCHESTER is a candidate for Congress from the Fifth District, subject to a democratic convention. jy 14d4 wd

WE are authorized to announce Hon. E. S. CHAIG as a candidate for Congress, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention. jy10 d4

To the Editor of the Louisville Courier:

YOU will please announce the Hon. DAVID MERIDITH as a candidate for Congress in this district at the request of many CITIZENS.

FOR MARSHAL CITY COURT.

LEW. GILMORE is a candidate for re-election as City Marshal at the ensuing August election. jy31 d3f

CIRCUIT COURT CLERK.

J. P. BARBOUR is a candidate for re-election to the office of Circuit Court Clerk of Washington county. ap7 d3f

RICHARD T. OWEN is a candidate for the office of Circuit Court Clerk of Jefferson county.

JACK SARGENT is a candidate for Clerk of the Jefferson Circuit Court at the August election. 1868.

JOHN S. CAIN is a candidate for Clerk of the Jefferson Circuit Court. jel dtf

COUNTY AND CITY ATTORNEY.

W. G. REASOR is a candidate for re-election to the office of City Attorney, in the city of Louisville and county of Jefferson, at the ensuing August election. jel dtf

FOR MARSHAL CHANCERY COURT.

WE are authorized to announce A. J. MUSSELMAN as a candidate for Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court at the August election. jel3 d1m

JOHN C. NAUTS, independent candidate for Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court. jel3 d1m

F. C. WELMAN is a candidate for Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court at the next August election. jel dtf

FOR CIRCUIT JUDGE.

JUDGE S. H. BOLES, of Barren county, is a candidate for Circuit Court Judge of the Sixth Judicial District, subject to the action of a Democratic convention. jel1 d6d6wd1wtf

GEO. W. JOHNSTON is a candidate for re-election as Judge of the Circuit Court, Ninth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Jefferson, Bullitt, Meade and Oldham. jel dtf

JUDGE GEORGE C. ROGERS is a candidate for re-election as Circuit Judge in the Ninth Judicial District. mh1 dtf

H. W. BRUCE is a candidate for Circuit Judge, Ninth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Jefferson, Oldham, Shelby, Spencer, and Bullitt. jel1 dtf

FOR CHANCELLOR.

T. B. COCHRAN is a candidate for the office of Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court. jel dtf

FOR SHERIFF.

WE are authorized to announce Capt. JOHN M. MARTIN as a candidate for Sheriff at the August election. jel dtf

FOR CLERK CHANCERY COURT.

COL. THOS. W. THOMPSON is a candidate for Clerk of the Louisville Chancery Court. jel2 dtf

FOR COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY.

WE are authorized to announce J. D. LILLARD of Owen, as a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in the Eighth Judicial District. jel4 d4wtf

GEO. W. SWOOPE, of Davies county, is a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in the Fifth Judicial District. jel4 d4wtf

PHIL. LEE is a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in this District jel7 d6 dtf

Carriages! Carriages!

WISHING to close out my entire stock of carriages with a view of changing my business, I can offer great inducements to persons wishing to purchase my stock, comprising buggies of various styles, top do no top, barouches, rockaways, &c. Call soon if you wish bargains. I.T. STONE, Main street, opposite Louisville Gas House. jel7 d6d6f

MEDICAL.

ADDRESS

NERVOUS

AND

DEBILITATED

Fluid Extract Buchu

Is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, GENERAL DEBILITY.

And all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our Flesh and Blood are supported from these sources, and the

Health and Happiness!

and that of posterity depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

Heimbold's Extract Buchu, established upward of 18 years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,

594 Broadway, New York, and

104 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa.

PRICE—$1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50, delivered to any address.

Sold by all druggists everywhere.

NONE ARE GENUINE unless done up in steel engraved wrapper, with fac simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract Buchu

is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, GENERAL DEBILITY.

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H. T. HELMBOLD.

DAILY COURIER.

SATURDAY MORNING, - - AUGUST 1, 1868.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.

☞ The jail is at this time well filled with guests.

☞ There were only eleven marriage licenses issued in the city during the past week.

☞ The Louisville Barge Club had a delightful excursion up the river last night.

☞ The market for new wheat has opened in most of the cities of Indiana at $1 50 per bushel.

☞ It is reported that Gen. Robert E. Lee will spend the month of August at French Lick Springs, Indiana, as the guest of Dr. Bowles.

☞ Business continues very dull in all branches of trade, and but few shipments are being made in any direction.

☞ The weather has been quite pleasant during the past week, and the health of the city has greatly improved.

☞ Dan Arwick and Ann Stanton were recently incarcerated in the jail on the charge of "drunk and disorderly."

☞ Capt. Stevens arrived in our city yesterday, and proceeded to Frankfort in company with Hon. George H. Pendleton.

☞ Burglars and sneak thieves are operating extensively in all parts of the city. It would be well for citizens to guard well against them.

☞ Large shipments of peaches are being made daily to this point from Tennessee and Mississippi.

☞ A band of zipdee are encamped below New Albany, where they are said to be doing a lively business in trading horses and telling fortunes.

☞ The usual weekly meeting of the Farmers' Club will be held at the Louisville Male and Female Institute, this afternoon, at half past one o'clock. The cultivation of wheat, now nearly abandoned in this part of Kentucky, will be under consideration.

☞ In hot weather it is almost impossible to prevent disks becoming foul, unless some chemical preparation is used. One pound of copperas dissolved in four gallons of water poured over a sink three or four times will completely destroy the offensive odor.

☞ The best remedy we know of to prevent sleeping in church in this hot weather, and one which we recommend to all who constantly fall into this pleasant habit, is—to keep away. We have tried this remedy in several instances ourself, and never knew it to fail.

☞ A young girl of eighteen years was presented before the City Court yesterday by her mother, charged with being in bad and disreputable company. The daughter made out a better case than her mother, and was released.

☞ One of the most amusing and painful petite treatises is a felon, a genuine remedy is worth circulating. It is said that by applying onions applied morning, noon and night for three or four days will cure a felon. No matter how bad the case, lancing the finger will be unnecessary if the onions are properly applied. The remedy is a sure, safe and speedy one.

☞ On Wednesday, at Indianapolis, Mrs. Rachel Bond was arrested, charged with secreting a part of the money and goods alleged to have been stolen from her husband, who is a brakeman on the Jeffersonville Railroad. She will be taken to Scott county for trial.

☞ We are pleased to notice the arrival home, in fine health, of our young friend, Mr. Henry H. Wolf, son of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Isaac Wolf, Esq., he having recently graduated with distinguished honors in the law departments of Yale College. His stay among us, it seems, is to be brief, as he is now leaving for Europe in a few weeks to visit the several law universities there to complete his legal education.

☞ A gentleman of this city, who was going to Nashville on the Thursday night train, missed his pocket-book while asleep in the cars, and when he stopped over night. Yesterday morning he awoke completely insane, and will in all probability have to be sent to a lunatic asylum. The pocket-book, it is said, contained a large sum, to whom the grievous intelligence has not yet been spoken.

☞ Mr. C. A. Remington, formerly a wholesale grocer of this city, swallowed an overdose of laudanum in St. Louis, on last Tuesday night. A stomach pump and the proper antidotes were relieved him, and he was in a fair way of recovery at last accounts. For some weeks he has been depressed in spirits from business complications, and nothing has come to our knowledge which would prove that he swallowed the portion with the view of leaving for a world in which business complications are thought not to exist.

☞ Some interesting specimens of medicine were detected on one of our principal streets, a few nights ago, in male attire, and caught the cheek sensibly. It has been decided, however, in New York city, that women have a perfect right to wear pantaloons, if they choose, and do the same with women's apparel. We like this, as it will allow the proper distinction between real men and women. As it is now, some of the female sex are so much like men, and some of the dearest old grannies are in pantaloons. Let this thing be righted at once. Bloomerites, hurry up.

☞ We learn that Col. Robert Parrish, a well known merchant of our city, met with a little misfortune on Saturday night last, while returning from the depot to the hotel in an ambulance filled with ladies, it capsized, spilling the Colonel out roughly and covering his remains with a pyramid of crinoline six feet high. The Colonel escaped with only slight injuries, but was somewhat bruised and considerably unsettled under the weight of such a mass of female loveliness. He was doing well at last accounts.

A TOUCHING SCENE.—A very distressing case came before the City Court yesterday. Thomas McMahon and his wife, who have two little children under nine years of age, and are in the utmost, were prosecuted for selling dry goods in the amount of $25. 'A clear case was made out against the wife, but the judge could not commit her to jail on account of the children. It was suggested to the court that the children be taken away from the mother, and placed with her husband, but the prisoner, who seemed to be a good woman to manifest the most heart-rending grief. His Honor was very much moved by the scene, and finally took her husband's bond in $1,000 for the appearance of himself and wife before the grand jury.

George H. Pendleton.

This distinguished state orator arrived in our city yesterday, and put up at the Louisville Hotel, where a large number of our most prominent citizens called upon him. After dinner a crowd assembled in front of the hotel and called out the orator. He appeared on the balcony and made a few remarks, stating that he was on his way to Frankfort to address the citizens of that place, and hoped on some other occasion to speak in this city. As time would not permit him to make a speech, he begged to be excused, and returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him by the citizens of Louisville. Mr. Pendleton was accompanied by his lady, and was warmly greeted by Gen. Basil Duke, and members of the General Council, in carriages, preceded by the famous Western star band. He speaks at Frankfort tomorrow.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL.—This place of amusement is crowded nightly by a select audience to witness the performances of the White Fawn; also the great variety performance. Everything is done in good style, and the place is cool and pleasant. This is the only place at present where a gentleman can take his family to spend an evening. This place of amusement is managed better than any place of the kind that has ever been in our city. Good order and quietness is enforced. There will be a ben

DAILY COURIER.

SATURDAY MORNING, - - AUGUST 1, 1868.

WASHINGTON.

INSTABILITY OF THE CARPET-BAGGERS.

Radicals Alarmed on Account of It.

The Result in Georgia.

A BITTER PILL FOR THE RADICALS.

Postal Deficits for the Year Nearly Eight Millions.

Last of the Freedmen's Bureau in Maryland.

THE WHITE HOUSE BESIEGED BY OFFICE SEEKERS.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

CARPET-BAGGERS.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Leading Radicals are fearful that the carpet-baggers won't stick. Several of this gentry, since their admission to Congress, have expressed conservative views and are prepared to abandon their confederates whenever their political fortunes are on the wane.

THE RESULT IN GEORGIA

is a bitter pill for the Rads to swallow. They would not permit Hill to enter the Senate, but a few weeks since his political disabilities were removed by Congress. There will be a contest over the admission of Miller.

BINCKLEY.

Ex-Assistant Attorney General Binckley qualified and entered on his duties to-day as Solicitor of the Revenue Department.

POSTAL DEFICITS.

The deficit in the Postoffice Department for the fiscal year ending June 30 is nearly eight millions, caused principally by opening the Southern mail service and oceanic mail subsidies.

ALASKA.

The warrant for the payment of Alaska will be given to the Russian Minister to-morrow. It will be paid in New York.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The Freedmen's Bureau operations, excepting the educational portion, cease in Maryland on the 10th of August.

THE WHITE HOUSE

is besieged every day with office-seekers, but this being Cabinet day but few persons were admitted to an interview with the President.

LEAVENWORTH.

SPEECH OF GENERAL BLAIR.

He is Received with Great Enthusiasm.

Speeches by Hon. Geo. W. Glick, Col. Chas. W. Blair, and Others.

Departure of Gen. Blair for Omaha To-day.

LEAVENWORTH, July 31.—Gen. Frank P. Blair addressed an immense meeting this evening, from the steps of the Mansion House, in this city. His speech was principally devoted to the action of the Radical party in reconstructing the South and the record of Gen. Grant. He charged that the Republicans, having lost the confidence of the white people of the country, had resorted to the support of the blacks; that it was from no love for the negro that they had enfranchised him, but only a scheme to maintain themselves in power.

Said he had nothing to say against Gen. Grant personally; that his military service would ever be remembered with honor; that he had entered the arena of politics his acts politically were proper matters for public criticism; that Grant had changed his views on the subject of reconstruction, had approved of the Supreme Court and the Executive branch of the Government toward military despotism, which, being necessarily based on military power, would be the consequence to prominent officers of the army.

He says history shows that no party pursuing the course and using the means adopted by the Radicals can live without the support of the people. He denied that the statements expressed in his letter or New York speech were revolutionary. He charged that if the United States at the last elections had repudiated negro suffrage upon which was based the whole reconstruction scheme, and had to overthrow by proper constitutional means the reconstruction acts is but carrying out the will of the people. He charged that the Radical party only are revolutionary. In a reply to a remark from the crowd, he said the Radical party have made Copperheads respectable. General Blair spoke about thirty minutes, his remarks being received with great enthusiasm. At the close he was followed by music and a brilliant display of fireworks.

Afterward Hon. G. W. Glick, Democratic nominee for Governor, addressed the people, and was followed by Col. Chas. W. Blair, nominee for Congress, and other speakers. General Blair leaves for Omaha to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA.

Woman Killed—Boy Drowned—Fatal Accident—Safes Blown Open.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—Miss Ella Stotesbury, on a picnic in Montgomery county, was yesterday drowned while bathing, and while passing through a cut in the Reading road, north of this city, was struck by a locomotive and instantly killed.

About one o'clock this morning the distillery of Hagerty & Murray, in Dock street, was partially destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $7,000. Fully insured.

A skiff containing three boys and a little girl was upset on the Schuylkill last evening, and one of the boys, named Osborne, was drowned. The others were rescued.

Two persons were overcome by the heat last evening, and died. A man named Phalon fell from a scaffold yesterday afternoon and injured himself so badly that he died to-day.

Subscriptions are being taken up here in aid of the sufferers by the recent flood in Maryland.

Five iron safes have been blown open at night in this city during the past week, and robbed of them all only about one thousand dollars in money was obtained by the thieves.

CANADA.

Drowned—Shooting Affray—Compliance with the Insurance Law.

MONTREAL, July 31.—Miss Matheson, daughter of Dr. Matheson, an eminent Presbyterian minister of this city, was drowned at Cacouna, while bathing, yesterday.

Mills, the gymnast, was shot in the mouth, yesterday, by one Nolan, in a drunken row. Mills is in a precarious condition.

OTTAWA, July 31.—The representatives of the American insurance companies arrived here yesterday, and deposited the amount with the Receiver General required by the Insurance act. Those who have complied with this law will be gazetted Saturday.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 31.—Sir John A. Macdonald, and other Cabinet Ministers, arrived yesterday, and proceeded to Halifax last night. The Nova Scotian members hold a caucus to-day to decide on the course to be pursued concerning the Confederation.

BOSTON.

A Cricket Match—Arrested for Robbery.

BOSTON, July 31.—The Philadelphia eleven commenced a cricket match with an eleven of the Boston club yesterday, the result being that the Boston eleven made 178 runs in the first innings, and the Philadelphia 86 runs, with six wickets down.

Benj. F. Cushing, aged 17, and Thos. Brown, aged 16, are under arrest for robbing the office of Wm. H. Kent & Co., lumber commission merchants, 41 State street, of $37,000 in Government bonds and other securities. They confessed the robbery, and all the property has been recovered.

NASHVILLE.

The Finances of Tennessee—Grant and Colfax Speech.

NASHVILLE, July 31.—In the State Legislature to-day, a bill was introduced to appoint an agent to fund the State debt principal and interest due and to be due in five years. A resolution passed the House to investigate the issuance of fraudulent State bonds in circulation, said to have been issued in New York. Ten millions of bonds are estimated to be necessary to pay the militia.

Col. Stokes made a Grant and Colfax speech at the capitol to-night.

Reception of Carl Schurz at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 31.—Gen. Carl Schurz had a very warm reception this evening by his German friends. A torchlight procession, in all the roar of artillery and fireworks, escorted him from his hotel to the hall, where he was to speak. The meeting was large and enthusiastic.

The Discontented Virginia Radicals Appeal to Gen. Grant.

RICHMOND, July 31.—The Republicans of the State are partially dissatisfied at the failure of Gen. Stoneman to remove officers disqualified under the fourteenth article, and an appeal has been made to Gen. Grant for his action in the matter.

WASHINGTON.

Instructions from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

GEOLOGICAL EXPLORATIONS IN WYOMING.

Decisions of the Commissioner of the Land Office.

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office, in reply to inquiries, states that homestead entries can only be made upon surveyed land and after return to the proper district land office of the official plat of the survey; also, that the right of a settler under a homestead entry attaches only from date of entry. Settlers upon unsurveyed land desiring to secure their improvements made prior to the return of the survey may obtain priority of right as against subsequent claims under the provisions of the preemption laws, and filing a declatory statement therefor before the expiration of three months after the date of the return of the survey to the district officers.

DECISION OF JUDGE BLATCHFORD.

Judge Blatchford has decided that a mortgage upon a distillery, given prior to a seizure of the premises for violation of the revenue laws, did not exempt them from seizure.

SUBMARINE EXPLORATIONS.

The divers are at work with a new submarine exploring apparatus which was in the English frigate Hussar is supposed to have been sunk in 1780. The men remainder under water nearly an hour, and succeeded in finding, as they believe, traces of the sunken vessel.

FINES REMITTED.

Charles Hariman and Ferdinand Sulsberger, convicted of conspiring to defraud the revenue, and sentenced to imprisonment for ten days and to pay a fine of $5,000 each, have had their fine remitted by the President.

TREATY RATIFIED.

The President has officially proclaimed the ratification on both parts of the treaty concerning citizenship with Prussia.

HON. J. M. BINCKLEY,

late assistant Attorney General, has been appointed to the office of Solicitor of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

BARON STORCKEL,

Russian Minister, accompanied by Assistant Secretary Hunter, called at the executive mansion this morning before the cabinet meeting, and had an interview with the President.

WHISKY MATTERS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided in favor of the adoption of the Tiemeter for the prevention of frauds in liquor distilleries.

EXPLORATION.

The Commissioner of the Land Office has organized, with the aid of the Secretary of the Interior, a corps for geological observation in Wyoming, as authorized by the 60th section of the act of Congress, passed July 20th.

INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued instructions to suppress the unauthorized production of alcoholic spirits and vapors. He says that under section four of the act of July 20, which he quotes, no article to which alcoholic spirits or alcoholic vapors enter as ingredients can be lawfully manufactured, except such spirits or alcohols as have been produced in an authorized distillery and have paid the tax. The largest class of cases affected by this section is that of manufacturers of vinegar by various processes of distillation.

NEW YORK.

Arrival of Judge Chase—Sale of a Steamer—Woman Kicked to Death—Scarcity of Ice—The Gold Market, &c.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Chief Justice Chase and Mr. Sprague arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday and were, during the day, visited by a few personal friends. In the evening a distinguished private citizen gave a select party in their honor.

The steamers City of New York and Ariel from Europe have arrived.

The steamer Virginia was sold yesterday by order of the Treasury Department for ten thousand dollars.

Ann Callaher, a lodger at 19 Mulberry street, was kicked to death yesterday by Jeremiah Harrington, keeper of the boarding house, who was arrested.

Ernest C. Mahert, a little son of Jacob Mahert, of Hoboken, was yesterday burned to death in the house while his mother from a match.

The liabilities of Abraham Bell & Co., bankers, who failed recently from speculations in oil, is said to amount to $1,500,000, with very slender assets.

The criminal suit of Brown Bros. & Co. against the importing house of J. K. Place & Co., for alleged swindling of $100,000, will be decided in favor of the plaintiffs. The details of the case are very curious, and have awakened great interest in business circles.

The supply of ice has been melted by the late hot weather, and the price has advanced to six cents per pound.

Mosquitoes have invaded the city from the New Jersey marshes and are more numerous and venomous than for years before.

George Mortimer, who died in this city a few days ago, was the oldest clerk in any political office in the United States, having held the position of chattel and mortgage clerk in the Register's office uninterruptedly during fifty years. He was seventy-four years of age.

The Republicans claim the support of the people. He denied that the statements expressed in his letter or New York speech were revolutionary. He charged that if the United States at the last elections had repudiated negro suffrage upon which was based the whole reconstruction scheme, and had to overthrow by proper constitutional means the reconstruction acts is but carrying out the will of the people. He charged that the Radical party only are revolutionary. In a reply to a remark from the crowd, he said the Radical party have made Copperheads respectable.

General Blair spoke about thirty minutes, his remarks being received with great enthusiasm. At the close he was followed by music and a brilliant display of fireworks.

Afterward Hon. G. W. Glick, Democratic nominee for Governor, addressed the people, and was followed by Col. Chas. W. Blair, nominee for Congress, and other speakers. General Blair leaves for Omaha to-morrow.

FOREIGN.

By the Atlantic Cable.

ENGLAND.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, July 31.—The session of Parliament was prorogued to-day. The Queen was not present, and the speech was made by the Royal Commission, and read as usual by the Lord Chancellor.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

It speaks of the foreign relations of Great Britain as most friendly and satisfactory, and says there are no reasons to fear wars in Europe. No reference is made to the United States.

The Abyssinian expedition has vindicated the honor of the crown. The cessation of attempts at rebellion in Ireland renders the future use of the exceptional power granted by the two houses needless.

The Queen thanks the Commons for supplies voted, and congratulates them on the passage of the Irish and Scotch reform bill, the public school bill, the bill for the purchase of telegraph, and others of a less important character. The speech also announces that a dissolution of Parliament will soon take place, in order that the people may reap the advantages of the more extended system of representation recently provided, confident of their fitness for their new duties, and that their voices will be for the perpetuation of that civil and religious freedom which are secured to the institutions of the nation.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

In the Commons, previous to prorogation, the Speaker said he had received, through the United States legation, a letter from Hon. Wm. H. Seward, accompanying which was a splendid book, entitled "a tribute of the nation to the memory of Abraham Lincoln," a present from the Congress of the United States to the House of Commons.

Lord Stanley moved that the thanks of the House be sent to Congress through Mr. Seward, and that the book be placed in the library of the House. The motion was carried.

THE PRESS ON PARLIAMENT.

The Times' leading editorial says of the session, that time only will show if the leaders shall retain their status in the change from the old to the new body. Mr. Bright will find the new House of Commons more congenial audience than in the days of Palmerston or of Gladstone, whose popularity may yet reach on to a House elected by one constituency, and therefore satisfy the requirements of another. The House may be satisfied in spite of all shortcomings with such a work as the abolition of the church rates, the punishment of election corruption, and the condemnation of political and church abuses.

FRANCE.

SUSPENSION OF DUES ON CEREALS.

PARIS, July 31.—An Imperial decree suspends for three months, from October 1st, the collection of tonnage dues from all vessels entering French ports with cereals.

THE SENATE PROROGUED BY THE EMPEROR.

PARIS, July 31.—The Senate was to-day prorogued by the Emperor.

PEACE.

The Patrie has an editorial to-day strongly urging the joint intervention of France, Great Britain, and the United States for the restoration of peace between Paraguay and the allied South American powers.

IRELAND.

ALL PRISONERS HELD UNDER SUSPENSION OF HABEAS CORPUS ACT DISCHARGED.

DUBLIN, July 31.—All prisoners who were arrested under suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland and detained without trial have been discharged from custody.

JAPAN.

PROBABLE TERMINATION OF HOSTILITIES.

SHANGHAI, July 4.—News from Japan says a compromise has been effected between the Daimos of the North and South, which will probably lead to a speedy termination of hostilities between the Mikado and Tycoon.

RUSSIA.

THE PEACE WITH BOKHARA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 31.

Under the preliminary arrangement for peace made with Bokhara, the Russian troops are to retire from Samarcand, the Emir is ceding the Russian Government a half million silver rubles as indemnity for the expenses of the war.

SPAIN.

A MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

LONDON, July 31.—The pending political troubles in Spain have resulted in a ministerial crisis. It is understood that the distinguished liberal statesman, Espartero, has refused to accept a place in the new cabinet, and has gone to Madrid for that purpose. Discontent continues to prevail in Spain and threatens to break out into armed insurrection at a moment's notice. Disaffection is also apparent among officers of the fleet.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, July 31—P. M.

Consols 94⅞@94⅞ for money and 94⅞@94⅞ for account. Bonds 72½; Illinois Central 94½; Erie 45¼; Atlantic and Great Western 42¾.

FRANKFORT, July 31—P. M.

Bonds declined to 79.

PARIS, July 31—P. M.

Rentes 70f 50c.

LIVERPOOL, July 31—P. M.

The Cotton Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week ending on Thursday evening at 42,000 bales, including 15,000 to speculators and 7,000 to exporters; stock 350,000 bales; 29,000 American; quantity at sea for this port 795,000 bales, of which 75,000 is American; cotton afloat for Liverpool 4 points a decline of 1d; middling uplands 9¾d, Orleans 9¾; market buoyant to-day at ⅛ to ¼d higher prices; sales 10,000 bales and closing at quotations: Uplands 10¼d. Orleans 10¼d.

Breadstuffs—Corn 35c; wheat declined 2d—white California 12s, red Western 10s 4d; flour 27s on spot and 27s 6d to arrive; barley 5s 1d; oats 3s 7d; peas 43s.

Provisions—Lard advanced to 46s 3d; bacon advanced to 48s 6d; beef 105s; pork 75s; cheese 57s. Petroleum quiet at 1s 6d for refined and 1s 2½d for spirits. Clover seed advanced to 54s 6d. Sugar quiet but firm steady. Calcutta linseed 64s 6d; linseed oil, 31l 10s; linseed cake 12l. Tallow quiet.

ANTWERP, July 31.

Petroleum firmer; standard white 32 francs.

PARIS, July 31—P. M.

According to the official statement of the Bank of France its bullion has increased 769,000 francs.

SOUTHERN NECROLOGY.

Proceedings of the Georgia Legislature—Gov. Bullock's Bill—Joshua Hill for Grant and Colfax.

ATLANTA, GA., July 31.—The Senate resolved to-day to sit in secret session.

The House proceedings to-day were of a formal character.

Gov. Bullock's grand inauguration ball came off last night at the National Hotel. A large crowd of whites and negroes, numbering some 200, gathered in the street to witness the ceremony. Of these due June 30, 1868, there are yet out $2,941,200. The time having elapsed, these two classes of seven-thirties are not exchangeable for five-twenties, are redeemable in currency, and are no longer drawing interest. Of the last issue of seven-thirties, due July 15th, the time has been extended to ninety days, and they are receivable in payment for internal revenue taxes. The aggregate amount of these yet outstanding will be redeemable in currency.—[Washington Star, July 28.

FROM THE MOUNTAINS.

How the Canvass Progresses.

CHEERING WORDS.

Gen. Frank Wolford on the Stump.

&c., &c., &c.

CUMBERLAND FORD, JOSH BELL CO., July 27, 1868.

To the Editor of the Louisville Courier:

The oldest address that was ever delivered in the mountains of Kentucky was delivered at Col. C. B. Brittain's, in Josh Bell county, on Saturday, July 18th, by Gen. Frank Wolford, the great Union hero and Democratic elector for the State at large.

He met and controverted every point that the Sad, Tad, Rad Thads endeavor to maintain, boldly exposed the extravagance and corruption of the jacobin tories, denounced the usurpationists in Congress for assuming the right to abrogate legitimate State governments, for blotting ten stars out of the national banner, for destroying the sovereignty, freedom and independence of ten mighty States of the American Union.

He proved to the satisfaction of the entire audience that the jacobins were proposing to borrow vast sums of gold, with which they would hire a large army to coerce, by force, and to deprive sixteen States of their places in the Union and their representation—States that millions of Federal soldiers had died to perpetuate, and their wives and orphans had only been paid in greenbacks. He argued that if any class of persons deserved gold it was undoubtedly the widows and orphans of soldiers who had marched from their homes to the perilous field to vindicate the cause of their country, under and pursuant to their country's Constitution, by the adoption of which the Union was effected.

He further argued that, when the friends of Union were losing sight of the blazing colors of the ship of State in the waves of secession, an appeal was made to the grand charter of liberty—the Constitution, of our country—for aid to suppress rebellion and restore the Union. Said he: "It was then that a million of white freemen leaped to arms, shielded by the Constitution, and proved their ability to restore the Union. Another force now attempts to dissolve our Union, weaker in numbers, weaker in honor and weaker in patriotism. Let us again appeal to the lovers of law, the friends of justice and the enemies of oppression, and all rally at the ballot-box and support Horatio Seymour, and he with all his combined elements of goodness will restore our country to its ancient purity. The General, after pouring out eloquence for two long hours, closed amid the plaudits and shouts of enthusiasm, and was replied to by Col. Sidney M. Barnes, Radical candidate for Congress, a respectable gentleman—a gentleman of ability and a man which the Democracy socially esteem. If he had a cause he would lift it up, but he only follows the old cavalier to receive that punishment which is due his crimes.

Gen. Wolford never was during the war accused of being an incendiary, and to the astonishment, I must say, of many thousands, in a time of profound peace in the Union, the gregarious people of Kentucky, we find him burning Radical Barnes.

I saw the fire on Sidney's back.

Both the speakers left Pineville for Mount Pleasant, thirty miles above here, on the Cumberland river, but the presumption is that Col. Barnes will leave the General. I would if I were acting for him, and cross the wild mountains for Clay county to lift the cause from the ashes there; but if he does he will find Senator Lyttle there, whose logic is not quite so fiery from his experience. If he should come back to the lower counties he will find Major Adams on his trail. To speak seriously of him, I don't know what the man will do. He thing could not be found to represent this District in the Forty-first Congress. The majority of the electors want Major Adams to represent them, and I assure you that Colonel Barnes would be very unpopular if that his constituency had not offered him.

We have no Sam. McKees in the Eighth District.

I notice in your last issue that fears are entertained that the Democrats will forget Judge Peters. They are groundless. The people know that Judge Peters is the Democratic candidate. We would not forget our friends in Kentucky. We are glad to know that Mr. Williams is a gentleman of integrity, but we can't help him. Whatever the General Guard and Hill Affiar may do in this Appellate District he is even so to him.

Respectfully,

SUBSCRIBER.

TRAGIC AFFAIR IN CALIFORNIA.

Particulars of the Death of Harry Love, the Texas Ranger.

[From the San Jose Patriot, June 26.]

Ever since the marriage of Harry Love, the Texas Ranger, with the widow Bennett, eight of ten years ago, there has been trouble from time to time turmoils in the family—quarrels, separations, lawsuits, reunions and a separation again. In fact, there has been no harmony in the family, and the domestic affairs have too often been the subject of ventilation by courts and gossip. * * * It seems that of late there was a sort of truce, or reunion, and some forbearance was exercised and on this occasion there seemed to be a partial revival of business during the summer months, and deposits have accumulated in the banks, the only employment for which is in Wyoming.

It is a question of much practical consequence to merchants how long this condition of the money market is likely to continue. The banks appear very generous in the loan of money. It will prove, of course, of but brief duration. Usually in August a demand sets in from the West for moving the grain crops, which this year are unusually large. The money market is ordinarily quite stringent at this time, and as it is to be expected that when the pressure of the fall supply comes upon the market there will be a break in prices, it is not improbable that the crop will move rapidly toward the seaboard so as to realize early.

For this reason the early demand from the West is expected to prove very active, and the banks are now ready to accommodate their correspondents liberally. For these reasons, it is to be anticipated that before the middle of August there will be a decided movement of currency to the West. What then is the condition of the banks for meeting this demand? During the last few weeks the banks have largely increased their loans. Since the beginning of June, the loans and discounts have been run to an unprecedented total, amounting to over $300,000,000. Compared with the same period of last year, the state of the banks is not calculated to inspire confidence. The loans are nearly $38,000,000 higher than then, the legal tenders are $2,700,000 lower than then. It is true, the banks hold several millions more specie than at that period; but this fact has practically little bearing on their currency operations. The currency deposits are now $24,400,000 higher than a year ago, but, as stated above, the loans are $38,000,000 higher.

The following statement shows the condition of the New York banks at the periods stated:

	July 18, 1868.	June 6, 1868.	July 6, 1867.
Loans and disc'ts	$318,000,000	$304,000,000	$279,300,000
Specie	24,200,000	21,600,000	23,900,000
Circulation	31,000,000	31,000,000	30,900,000
Net deposits	274,300,000	268,000,000	239,500,000
Legal tenders	60,500,000	60,000,000	63,300,000

This state of affairs is not at all calculated to produce any feeling of confidence. With $285,000,000 of loans already out-stand-ing, in what position are the banks to discount several millions of grain paper soon to come into market? Will it not take nearly $300,000,000 of legal tenders how are they to accommodate the demand of the agricultural districts for currency? It is evident that there must be a large amount of paper discounted, and it is evident that the Wall street speculators must be driven to desperate extremities. Much of the injury to merchants last spring was due to the banks refusing to discount the paper of their customers in the light of the disastrous results which followed that highly reprehensible policy, it is to be presumed that the banks will know better than to repeat that policy.

Letter to Gen. Blair.

The following is the letter addressed by the committee to Gen. Frank. Blair, advising him of his nomination. Gen. Blair's reply was published some days since:

NEW YORK, July 9, 1868.

General Francis P. Blair, Jr.:

SIR: The National Democratic Convention, which recently met in this city and has just adjourned, directed us, as a committee in its behalf, to tender you its nomination for the office of Vice-President of the United States.

Permit us, in the execution of this duty, to inform you of the fact that the nomination was conferred unanimously upon the first ballot, that it commanded the cordial support of fellow-citizens of the North and West, but from those Southern States represented in the convention, who recognized not only your eminent services in the war for the preservation of the Union, but who felt and appreciated your manly generosity and wisdom in preferring to heal the bleeding wounds of our distracted country, rather than cherish, nurse and foment the bitterness of faction, liberty and property of the Union.

We have the honor to remain, your obedient servants, GEO. W. MORGAN, Ohio, Chairman.

Wm. Preston, Ky., A. C. Dodge, Iowa, Jas. B. Kaufman, Texas, Geo. W. Jones, Iowa, W. H. McCardle, Miss., Thos. Allen Clark, La., N. Y. Bell, Oregon, R. D. Rice, Maine, Jas. R. Cagnell, S. C., Wm. P. White, Md., W. C. Patterson, Penn., J. G. Abbott, Mass., W. J. Bulger, Ala., C. E. Stuart, Mich., J. E. Cummins, Arizona, W. A. Gorman, Minn., G. L. Mills, Nebraska, Thos. L. Price, Mo., Thos. W. Betts, Idaho, N. R. Hatch, N. M., Fitzgerald Kersteman, Ill., J. S. Phelps, Mo., Jos. Roberts, Cal., M. W. Ransom, N. C., D. C. Scott, Nevada, Thos Sterrett, Ky., P. B. Fitzpatrick, Ala., Jas. Lynch, Texas, W. Call, Florida, P. S. Benjamin, Va., J. G. Thewatt, Ga., J. Y. Mason, Va., Jas. Dixon, Conn., J. A. F. Martin, W. Va., Thos. E. Bradford, Del., Geo. Reed, Wis., W. J. Crosby, Ill., Jas. Pollock, Pa., W. C. Jones, Ark., R. B. Mitchell, N. Mex., M. D. Manson, Ind.,

Thomas Craig, Colorado.

SECURITIES NEVER RETURNED.—An examination of the Treasury records shows that a large amount of securities are never returned for redemption, and that a large amount are not presented until long over-due. Of the one-year five per cent. temporary loan certificates issued over four years ago, over one million dollars are yet outstanding, and it is believed that the larger part of this will never be heard from. Of the seven-thirty notes payable in August, 1867, $657,550 have never been presented, though more than three years overdue. Of those due June 30, 1868, there are yet out $2,941,200. The time having elapsed, these two classes of seven-thirties are not exchangeable for five-twenties, are redeemable in currency, and are no longer drawing interest. Of the last issue of seven-thirties, due July 15th, the time has been extended to ninety days, and they are receivable in payment for internal revenue taxes. The aggregate amount of these yet outstanding will be redeemable in currency.—[Washington Star, July 28.

GREAT RADICAL OUTRAGE.

A Democratic Meeting in Saline County Interrupted and Assaulted.

The Radicals Driven Off with Three Killed and Many Wounded.

Terrific Melee—The Meeting Broken Up.

[From the St. Louis Times, July 29.]

On Saturday last, pursuant to a widely published announcement, the Democratic citizens of Saline and Pettis counties met at Elk Lick, Saline county, to hold a political meeting and listen to speeches by Mr. John Trice, of Marshall, and Colonel John F. Phillips, of Sedalia. The meeting was held in a beautiful open grove, and numbered several thousand persons, who came from the surrounding country and carriages and on horseback to hold a regular Democratic jubilee and to ratify the nomination of Seymour and Blair. Previous to the meeting the Radicals had intimated that it should not be held, and that if it was attempted to be held they would break it up.

The meeting met, and after a quiet organization, Mr. Trigg took the stand and delivered his speech, which was allowed to be concluded without serious interruption. But when he had closed a Radical (Richardson) provoked a quarrel with a man named Johnson, and he and Richardson a "Black Republican," and a fine humoristic scene, and a lively skirmish followed, in which perhaps twenty persons on each side engaged with clubs, knotted clubs, long bolts from the wagons, and rocks. By the intercession of the more conservative people this row was quelled, and the Democrats were allowed to proceed with their meeting, when Harry Love fell that he was only tolerated there, and he imagined that he was called on to make the re-establishment of true marital relations in the family was in the person of Christian Eiverson, a German laborer employed by Mrs. Love, who lived on her farm. He told Eiverson to leave; he ordered him off the premises; he threatened his life if he did not go. Eiverson refused to obey or to regard these threats. Love then went to his residence, to see his wife, who paid him, and he had nothing to do with Harry Love. While she declined his service on the place he would remain. He tried to get Harry put out of the house in peace, but Harry told failed in this, for the magistrate held that the husband, although living on the wife's property, had the right to prevent persons coming into the premises with them. However this may be, or what was the ground for not putting Harry under bonds, the parties continued to occupy the same relations and positions, and Eiverson and Mrs. Love came into St. Joseph together on business of some sort, and there Harry Love, brooding over his troubles, saw them together. He left the city muttering threats, and declared that he would go home and guard his premises, and if Eiverson entered there he should do it over his dead body. Eiverson, with Mrs. Love, came, late down by a rail fence leading from the road to his house. Armed with a double-barrelled shot-gun and a six-shooting revolving pistol, and provided with a bag of cartridges, and a coffee-pot and coffee, he prepared for a protracted defence of the main entrance. A daughter of Mrs. Love, by her first husband, observing this state of things, and understanding its meaning, kept watch for the return of her mother and Eiverson, and when they came in sight ran out into the road and gave them notice of the disposition made for the defense. They had come within fifty yards of the gate when Harry Love came down the fence, made this communication. Eiverson immediately sprang from the wagon, and, looking toward the gate, saw Harry Love behind the fence, with the barrel of the shotgun protruding through it, and pointing at him. He immediately drew his revolver, and both parties fired simultaneously. Eiverson was shot in the face and arm with some small bird shot, inflicting no serious injury. His pistol shot did not hit Love. Although Love was protected by the fence, Eiverson immediately advanced upon him, receiving another discharge from Love's shot-gun and five out of the six charges of his revolver, none of which struck him except one pistol ball, received in his right arm, which disabled that member. Advancing, and firing as he advanced, cool and undismayed by Love's rapid firing, Eiverson reached the fence, and heading his wife and child, he had striking Love in the right arm, above the elbow, breaking the bone. Harry Love broke out into a wild howl, calling for help, and ran as fast as he could toward the house. The German sprang over the fence and gave pursuit, and on the way picked up Love's pistol, which he had dropped on the way, and tired one undischarged barrel at the fleeing Love. Both parties, each having a disabled arm, came together at the house, when Eiverson struck Love a heavy blow on the back of the head with the empty pistol, which felled him to the ground and left a deep cut. They grappled and tugged on the ground, but were soon separated by parties who came up. So much for Southern chivalry in this scene. Eiverson's arm was paralyzed by the ball which entered it, but the bone was not broken. The bird shot in the face he seemed to think little of. Love received four gunshot wounds—a broken arm, and a bad cut on the head with a pistol. The physicians, on consultation, believed it necessary to take off the broken arm. The consideration of the wound on the side of the head, where the pistol had cut off at the socket of the shoulder, taking it out and off altogether, and that they administered in the operation a large amount of chloroform to the patient, he died as the operation was completed, and, of course, there is much talk and varying opinions about the case and the treatment.

A Woman in Man's Clothing Running Away with a Negro.

[From the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer, July 25.]

Yesterday morning on the arrival of the Georgia train, Lieut. Murphy was at the depot, and his suspicions were aroused by hearing a woman, dressed as a white man and a negro together, very sociable. He watched them awhile and his keen eye soon satisfied him that it was a woman disguised as a man, accompanied by her lover. Soon after the arrest a telegram was received from the girl's father, stating that she and the negro had left Union Point the night before, and asking that they be stopped.

The girl, when degradation is so deep that we refrain from giving her name, says that she had been intimate with the negro for some months, and that a marriage was in contemplation that would have soon disclosed the fact to her parents, and run away to prevent the discovery. They were to go to Nashville, Tenn., and there the negro says. This she denies, but says she loves him better than any man she knows.

The negro is a black, ugly, kinky headed man, about thirty, and a fair sample of his race. The girl is about eighteen, with homely features and a depraved look.

Since the above was in type, the father of the girl arrived in this city, and will return with her to-day, to his home in Oglethorpe county. "The wages of sin is death.

☞ Some of the Italian journals state that Father Secci, the constructor of the great astronomical clock so much remarked at the Universal Exhibition of 1867, has discovered a motive power lighter, stronger, and more economical than steam.

☞ Mrs. Francis Lord Bond, who has long been an applicant for a diplomatic mission abroad, and who earnestly sought the appointment of Minister to England, now seeks for a nomination as Minister to Ecuador.

☞ An engineer named Kelley on the Hudson River railroad, has invented an attachment to a locomotive which catches the sparks as they emerge from the smoke stack, and conducts them to the ground beneath the locomotive. It is in use on the Hudson River railroad.

Sherman's Scheme for Despoiling the Treasury—Radical Desperation and Prodigacy.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger (Ind.)]

No disinterested person can read the official report of the proceedings of Congress on the "funding bill" without being convinced that no such scheme as that presented by the Finance Committee of the Senate ought to pass at this session or any other session. While it was before the Senate it was cut all to pieces. Through the efforts of Senator Cameron of the State, Senator Conkling, of New York, and others, several of the worst features were taken out of it, and others that still remained were limited by wholesome restrictions. But throughout the whole of the proceedings in the Senate there was the widest diversity of opinion. When the bill finally got through, however, there was still enough of it left to enable the favorites of the Treasury to secure the manipulation of nearly the whole of the bonded debt, and to still carry on the scandalous policy of private and secret sales, favored by early information from the Treasury, to capitalists of opportunity to drive their business to advantage. There was still enough to enable them to roll up millions of profits, all of which would have to come from the pockets of the people in some shape or other.

In the House the scheme met with similar dissection. Different points in the original scheme—some of which were proposed to be removed by the Committee of Ways and Means—were assailed with great force and ability by Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts; Mr. Broomall, of this State; Mr. Maynard, of East Tennessee; Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, and others—all Republicans. It was fully developed in the course of the debate that the original plan would enable a combination of speculators to issue bonds and sell and realize the proceeds in a period of less than one month, and thus enable them to make a profit of a hundred dollars on every dollar invested. Under such conditions bull tight becomes sheer bull play. The pleaders showed themselves mere bangters at the outset.

The bonds would be placed in the hands of men in his headlong career, shunned the point that was leveled at his shoulder, and coming to close quarters, attacked the bear with unlimited impetus as to lift both the animal and his rider bodily, throwing the latter heavily over the horse's ears. Our friend the pleader was a stout man, and so enumerated the prodigies of thought and speech that he was in the habit of delivering when he was about to lose his seat he could do nothing but lie like a log, measuring his full length on the sandy floor. If he had been a light weight, or a lithe, lush man and horse would have fared somewhat indifferent in such a predicament, but the chalos are ready at such junctures; they throw their chalks up to the very eyes of the bulls, and before they can recover from the blinding dust they have turned to him, they bewilder him, and engage his attention till he prostrate for his either leisure to be helped up back again into his seat or to be moved off the field of exploit. We had two such falls in the first and second heats. Presently the pleaders seemed to mend their tactics, and, instead of throwing their quivering poles, and upon a first experience of their cruel spikes the animal became shy of them, and turned to other adversaries.

The sport was limited to the swift runs, the daring leaps, and the artful dodges of the chulos. To see the poor bull pausing in the center of the ring, bleeding, beaten, worn out, and left unfinished to pick out one of his many tormentors; trying half a rush here, a dead set there, helpless as a player at blindman's bull, darting, as he thinks, at a man, only to see the man coming with his back running a race with the man, but coming up with him just as the nimble rascal vaults over the barrier—all this must be allowed to be fine sport. It is carried to perfection by bandoleros, standing all alone and without mantle before the bull, holding a barbed dart in each hand, and awaiting the animal as he comes on in his rage, and, while slipping aside in the small of the bull's back, just above the neck, one on each side, the trick being repeated till several pair of darts, flags, and wrappins hang on the poor bull's back. The bandoleros, or *banderillas de fuego*, provided with crackers which go off with an explosion, searing the bull and maddening him till he bounds like a kid from the ground, and, when he sees the cause of the cockade, which the most skillful of the troops sticks between the bull's horns as he passes; there is the leap over the bull's horns as he charges at the cockade, there is the vaulting over his whole body from head to tail by the aid of a pole; there is the chair, where the chulo sits in wanton mockery and defiance, waiting the bull's rush, and with a pair of darts which he must thrust into the animal's neck before rising.

My object, however, in crossing the Channel was not to witness a bull fight, but to get a counterfeit, a sight with which my Andalusian experiences had made me familiar I hardly care to recollect how many years ago. My object was to present to regular subscribers in a country where published to be delivered free of postage from the postoffice nearest the place of publication; authorize the issue of duplicate postage stamps for such as have been lost; makes it felony to counterfeit money or dies; authorizes the Postmaster General to appoint a route agent, with a salary of $2,000, on any route; provides for the payment to Honolulu, directs him to establish at a reasonable compensation a general postal agency at Shanghae, China, with branch agencies at other ports in that country, gives him power to create in his own department a foreign mail service bureau, at a yearly expense of $8,000; gives him another chief of division at a salary of $2,500, makes it felony of any Postmaster to deface or damage a second time knowingly; declares that it shall be unlawful to deposit in the postoffice any letters or circulars concerning lotteries or illegal enterprises, and that it shall be unlawful for any postmaster, under any pretext whatever, establishes a black agency in the Postoffice Department at an expense of $5,000 annually, and abolishes all other black agencies; authorizes the Postmaster General to negotiate and conclude an international money order arrangement, provides that the securities on bonds of defa